

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 3588.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1896.

PRICE
THREEPENCE
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER

WORCESTER MUSIC FESTIVAL.

SEPTEMBER, 6, 8, 9, 10, and 11, 1896.
SUNDAY MORNING, September 6.—Grand Opening Service.
TUESDAY MORNING.—St. Paul. TUESDAY EVENING.—The Light of Life, composed for the occasion by Edward Elgar, and Selections from "Samson." WEDNESDAY MORNING.—The Christmas Oratorio, Schubert's "Great is Jehovah," Goss's "By the Waters," and Spohr's "God Thou art Great." WEDNESDAY EVENING (Public Hall).—Beethoven's Tenth Symphony, and Miscellaneous Selection. THURSDAY MORNING.—Verdi's Requiem. Schumann's Rhenish Symphony, and Blair's Advent Cantata. THURSDAY EVENING.—The Elijah. FRIDAY MORNING.—The Messiah. FRIDAY EVENING.—Special Closing Service.

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Memorials.—Part I. *Family and Personal, 1766-1865.* By Roundell Palmer, Earl of Selborne. Vols. I. and II. (Macmillan & Co.)

The late Lord Selborne was well advised by the daughter who has modestly and skilfully edited these volumes to spend some of the leisure of his old age in writing or dictating his autobiography. A less prolix narrative might have sufficed, for not many readers will have patience to plod all through a work of which "Part I." runs to nearly 1000 pages, and of which the conclusion is likely to be quite as long. But there is excuse for this fulness in that it provides reading to suit different tastes, and those who are not interested, say, in the theological controversies or in the technicalities of law which engrossed much of the autobiographer's attention, or in the minute details of family history which he has set forth, can easily select from the ample store of information such parts as they care for.

Lord Selborne was, with good reason, proud of his family, and anxious to preserve, as he says, "the knowledge and memory of those dear relations and friends to whom (under God) I owe everything," and who, "if their lives were quiet and unambitious, were in wisdom and virtue among the excellent of the earth." Therefore he has drawn for us as complete portraits as he could of his uncles and his aunts, his brothers and sisters and cousins and other kinsfolk, as well as of his parents, and especially his father, whose character and influence "it has been most a labour of love to me to delineate." The Rev. William Palmer, rector of Mixbury for nearly forty years, was an estimable clergyman of the old school, devoted to his calling and his family, somewhat narrow in his views, loved as well as feared by his parishioners, and feared as well as loved by his children. To heredity, as well as to the careful home training to which he was subjected from his earliest years, Roundell Palmer, born in 1812, owed the strong theological bias that

appeared in all his later life, although as a youth, he tells us, he was prone to naughtiness. At Rugby, to which he was sent when he was eleven, he was not a success, and he had to be removed after the second year, the school not then having been purged by Dr. Arnold, and he not being considered able, "morally as well as physically, to hold his own there." He thus describes his temperament at that time:—

"Notwithstanding the advantages of our home training, my character was childish and volatile, and my temper by no means good. The faults by which I gave most trouble arose partly from thoughtlessness, partly from ill temper. Our parents managed us upon a regular and methodical system, and we sometimes chafed at it. I had to be taught the government of my tongue and my hands by correction, more severe on some occasions than my conscience acknowledged to be just. I see now that the levity of speech and the tendency to meddle with things not belonging to me, which were so repressed, were not the less dangerous because I did not understand their danger or do the things for which I was punished with any consciousness that it was wrong; and I am thankful that those aberrations were effectually checked, though at some cost to the openness and unreserve which is so important between parents and children. But the radical defect of character, the want of habitual self-government, of which these were symptoms, remained, and it made me much more liable than my brother (in that respect unlike me) to suffer from the contagion of bad example at school."

From Rugby, in 1825, young Palmer was transferred to Winchester, also then unreformed and very uncouth in some of its arrangements. The discipline, however, appears to have been healthy, as also the freedom out of school hours, which enabled the lad to roam about, geologizing and botanizing, and in kindred ways supplementing the bookwork that he found almost too easy. Here Robert Lowe, afterwards Lord Sherbrooke, was his most intimate and exhilarating companion:—

"Both from our place in the school—next to each other—and from other circumstances, we were very much thrown together. I worked hard when it was necessary; but I found, with the grounding which I had received at home, that a little work went a long way, and that I could hold my own generally by merely doing what I liked best. It was fortunate for me that I had the stimulus of a close competition with Lowe,—ambitious, like myself, and possessed of powers which were afterwards to be displayed upon a wider field. A successful rivalry with him was not possible without effort, and the effort was constantly made. We did not always agree, for he was capable then, as since, of saying pungent things; and certain physical disadvantages under which he laboured, and which he bravely overcame, sometimes overtaken his high spirit and his naturally generous temper. But our friendship did not suffer upon the whole because we sharpened each other's wits."

In 1830, as a scholar of Trinity, Palmer followed Lowe to Oxford, and among other fellow students of note were Cardwell and Ward, Charles Wordsworth and Claughton, Wickens and Faber. From association with the last named, somewhat his junior, Palmer received much literary as well as religious guidance. Of Mr. Gladstone, "as pre-eminent there as he has since been on a larger field," he appears to have seen little except at the Union debates, in one of which, in May, 1831, the future Liberal leader carried the House with him in condemn-

ing Lord Grey's first Reform Bill as a measure "unwisely introduced and most unscrupulously forwarded, which threatens not only to change the form of government, but ultimately to break up the very foundations of social order." On this occasion, according to Thomas Mozley, Denison, the famous archdeacon of a later day, "prophesied, from the nature of the arguments used, that the speaker was on the high road to Liberalism." Three years afterwards Mr. Gladstone, "with a degree of heat not altogether consistent with a temperate and equitable judgment," took the lead in opposing the Duke of Wellington's election as Chancellor of the University, partly because of the Duke's change of policy on the Roman Catholic question, partly because of reports concerning his private character.

At Oxford, Palmer "began to have something like a just sense of the serious side of life." This "just sense" led him, when his undergraduate days were near an end, to think of abandoning the profession of the law, for which he had been preparing, and of taking Orders. In a characteristic letter to his father he wrote:—

"While I have never ceased to worship God with my lips and with my reason, my heart and my actions have been too often in rebellion against Him. I greatly fear that my worldly success hitherto, and the prospect of worldly riches and power held out by the profession I have chosen, too much encourages this state of mind. . . . I cannot so far deceive myself as to imagine that I have yet subdued that bad ambition which alone made me desirous of entering the profession of the law, and which still strives to lead me on, though I am sensible of its evil nature."

His father shrewdly advised him to stick to the law, and not trouble himself too much about the chances of "wealth and honour and name, &c., and the moral evils that are too often attendant upon them. . . . Probably they may never come." The advice was taken, and Palmer, settling in London in 1835, and getting his call in 1837, had no reason to regret his decision. He took silk in 1849, was made Solicitor-General in 1861, and Attorney-General in 1863, and throughout his career was able to combine religious exercises, theological studies, and ecclesiastical partisanship with diligent and prosperous work at his profession. He only once travelled on a Sunday—when the expectation of a Chartist rising made him fear he might not be able to enter London in time for an important Monday engagement; and of course he never attended to any secular pursuits on the Lord's day, though he was often so busy that he had to sit up for several week-nights in succession. Perhaps no more devout and sternly conscientious lawyer ever pushed his way to the woollack.

Lord Selborne was too sedate a chronicler to tell many anecdotes, but his 'Memorials' contain a good deal of more or less interesting gossip about notable people with whom he came in contact. He had many prejudices, but he was a generous critic, and he seems to have hated no one. If he was ever unfair, it was to those from whom he differed on points of doctrine or whom he deemed irreligious. Leaving Oxford before the Tractarian movement took shape, he watched it from a distance, and

with less sympathy than was evinced by his brother William and some of his closest friends; but he agreed with it in the main, and his position as a leader-writer on the *Times* enabled him "to defend my Oxford friends from what I thought unjust obloquy," and to propound his views on kindred subjects. That position he resigned after three years, partly because his increasing work at the bar warranted his dispensing with outside earnings, partly because "there was some divergence of opinion between Mr. Walter and myself as to the endeavours of Bishops Blomfield and Phillpotts to make the usages of the Church more conformable to the Rubrics (which he strongly opposed, and I as decidedly approved)."

Palmer entered Parliament, as member for Plymouth, in 1847, as a follower of Sir Robert Peel; but his political interests were for the most part confined to legal and ecclesiastical questions. He was, from the first, a zealous opponent of the Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister Bill, and he was no less zealous in his opposition to the Sunday Opening Bill, his contention as regards the latter being that "the law which upholds the institution of the Christian Sabbath does more to educate and maintain a sound moral sense in a Christian people than all the museums and picture galleries in the world." On some other matters he held more liberal views. He strongly condemned both the Crimean war and the Chinese war of 1857, and his independence cost him his seat for Plymouth. Another seat was found for him, as member for Richmond in Yorkshire, on his being appointed Solicitor-General under Lord Palmerston, but he concerned himself as little as he could with party politics; and finding that Mr. Gladstone, and nearly all the surviving Peelites with whom he had been associated, and whose return to the Tory party he had hoped for, were separating themselves from Lord Derby more and more decisively, he was induced to move with them. His correspondence with Mr. Arthur Gordon (now Lord Stanmore) and other friends in the years following the defeat of Lord Aberdeen's Government shows how trying, and almost pathetic, was his position, and not his alone, at this time. In one long letter, written in 1856, for instance, we read:

"It is uncomfortable, if one meddles with politics at all, to be like Mahomet's coffin, nowhere,—neither in heaven, nor upon earth. It is unpractical and discouraging; especially to a man whose judgment has not concurred in, and who has been passive *malgré lui* under the several critical steps of which that situation is the result.....My own wishes have undoubtedly been (almost to the present time) for a Conservative reunion.....This vision has been gradually fading away from my eyes, and is now all but extinct. It is evident that *Spoonerism* and Puritanism, the spirit of the *Standard* and *Morning Herald*, and of the 'National Club,' have effected a permanent lodgment in the Conservative body, from which there is no hope of ejecting them. Constituent-worship, a thing utterly opposed to all real Conservatism, has also become a prevailing idolatry in the Conservative camp, as well as on the other side; and this will bind numbers of men to the Exeter-Hall alliance, at every election, who hate it in their hearts. Under these circumstances, it is impossible to hope that the general body of them would ever give their confidence

to Gladstone (even if the ghost of Puritanism could be appeased), or act either in a Liberal or in a really Conservative spirit on questions involving the doctrine of Toleration on the one hand, or Church principles on the other. It is more than probable that the mere adoption of Gladstone as a leader by any considerable part of the Opposition would at once carry over to Lord Palmerston the avowed support of another section, who, if not equally numerous, would be much too numerous and too influential in the country to be easily spared. And, little as I am governed by antipathies, I cannot leave out of sight, in such a calculation of the future, the sinister influence of an adventurer like Disraeli upon the character and fortunes of any party with whom he may be associated, and the total impossibility of either getting rid of him altogether, or safely throwing him into the background. Altogether, I suspect it to be nearly certain that the attempt at reunion would be a failure; that the party would continue to be, as at present, incoherent, ungovernable, and Conservative only in name; and that the result would be rather to strengthen than to weaken Lord Palmerston's Government."

The first portion of Lord Selborne's 'Memorials' brings his story down to the date of Lord Palmerston's death, and ends with a shrewd and kindly sketch of that statesman's character, the latest of a long series of obituary notices, generally good-natured, given in these volumes. Even of Lord Westbury, one of the few men whom he seems to have really disliked, Lord Selborne tried to speak amiably, though he could never forgive him for his public sneers at the bishops and his judgments in the 'Essays and Reviews' case and the Colenso case. When Lord Westbury, according to "an irreverent epigram circulated at the time," of which Lord Selborne supplies a polite version, "dismissed hell with costs," he gave, the reader is told, "a new and powerful impulse to a destructive criticism introduced from Germany, which has since received large developments, and which, in its more advanced forms, can hardly be distinguished from general scepticism upon all theological questions."

Analytic Psychology. By G. F. Stout.
2 vols. (Sonnenschein & Co.)

MR. STOUT'S book is called 'Analytic Psychology,' in distinction from 'Genetic Psychology,' on which it is his purpose to write two volumes as a sequel to the present two. In his 'Genetic Psychology' he will attempt to trace out the development of mind, after having in the analytic part sought to resolve it into its elements. His general conception of psychology is that of a science marked off from physiology as well as from all the physical sciences by having introspection for its distinctive method. This view is set forth at length in the introduction. Though, of course, not new, it is always worth putting against those who would merge the whole of psychology in psycho-physics. Altogether, Mr. Stout has, in common with other recent psychologists, the merit of clearly conceiving the place of psychology in relation both to the physical or natural sciences and to philosophy. To one or two of his definitions—as of "theory of knowledge" and of "logic"—some objection might be raised from the philosophical point of view; but as regards the place of his own science in

the system of knowledge he is generally correct as well as clear.

The psychological world, he says, is at present divided into two camps—the champions of association and the champions of apperception. For himself he has "definitely sided with the second party." Though not precisely an adherent of Wundt's apperception theory, he admits that there is a rough correspondence between his own general theory and Wundt's. The term he has himself chosen to express that in mind which he regards as inexplicable by laws of association is "noetic synthesis." "Thought and sentence," he holds, "are fundamentally distinct mental functions." "Noetic synthesis" he defines as "that union of presentational elements which is involved in their reference to a single object." "In the developed consciousness," he proceeds,

"the whole mind is more or less perfectly organized into a system of noetic units, in which partial apprehensions are subordinated to more comprehensive apprehensions, and these in their turn to others still more comprehensive. The percept of a particular thing in space has subordinated to it the percepts or ideas of the constituent parts of the thing and of its various sensible qualities. So the idea of the thing as it occurs in a train of thought embraces under it not merely the ideas answering to the subordinate percepts, but also the ideas of the special relations which give it its interest and significance as part of the train. This mental organization may be compared to that of a complex society, such as an army; the part played by the apprehension of the whole in connecting the apprehensions of the parts is comparable to the function of the officer who gives unity and combined action to the group placed under his control. The unity of the army depends on the commander-in-chief; the unity of the various divisions depends on the generals of division; the unity of the regiment depends on the colonel; that of the company on the captain. It would obviously be an absurdity to attempt to account for the organization of an army merely by the contiguous adhesion of the soldiers *inter se*, apart from the descending scale of subordination to officers. But it is an absurdity of an exactly analogous nature, though much greater in degree, to attempt to account for the systematic unity of the human mind by mere association."

No passage gives better than this the general thought of Mr. Stout's book. The psychological conception here, as he points out elsewhere, is closely related to the physiological conception of Dr. Hughlings Jackson and Dr. Mercier, whose theory of the physical correlate of mental structure Mr. Stout inclines to accept in preference to what he takes to be Wundt's psycho-physical doctrine. The parallel of an army, which Mr. Stout here employs in reference to mind, has already been drawn out by Dr. Mercier in reference to the central nervous system; and he, as well as Dr. Hughlings Jackson, has kept its psychological application steadily in view. Now it is interesting to note that this conception was originally put forward by Dr. Hughlings Jackson as a development of Mr. Herbert Spencer's theory of the evolution of the nervous system, and that Dr. Mercier has elaborated a psychological classification of cognitions and feelings on the ground of Mr. Spencer's classification. This being so, the question obviously suggests itself whether the physiological theory taken up by Mr. Stout lends

itself exclusively to his apperceptionist interpretation, and not at all to an interpretation in accordance with an enlarged associationist doctrine such as that of Mr. Spencer himself. As a matter of fact, we find that Mr. Spencer has a psychological doctrine exactly in accordance with the conception of the central nervous system first elaborated by Dr. Hughlings Jackson. This conception is that the parts of the central nervous system are disposed in "levels." At the lower levels special and limited groups of muscular movements are "represented"; at higher levels, groupings separately represented at the lower levels become represented in a common centre; and this general arrangement is the principle of a system of levels graded from top to bottom, the centres of the higher and more representative levels controlling those of the lower levels. In mental disease dissolution of centres takes place from the highest downwards, thus reversing the order of evolution. According to Mr. Spencer's parallel psychological theory mental states begin by being "presentative." The repetition of presentative states makes possible the appearance of "representative" states; from them again "re-representative" states are derived. The higher a cognition or emotion, the greater is the degree of "representativeness" of the mental elements that enter into it. As mental life evolves, it is more and more controlled by highly representative states. This explanation, it is clear, at least attempts to solve on associationist ground the problem of "subordination," which Mr. Stout thinks can be solved by no theory that is not of the "apperceptionist" type. It corresponds more accurately to the physiological theory, for it not only explains the graded subordination of mental states to one another, but also recognizes unity of structure in mind, whereas Mr. Stout would make the distinction between thought and sentence absolute. It is thus really "analytical," as compared with Mr. Stout's merely descriptive view. What, indeed, is "noetic synthesis" but a purely descriptive name for something which the scientific psychologist must set himself to resolve?

"Noetic synthesis," in Mr. Stout's view, is not peculiar to the human mind. "The squirrel's recognition of a nut," he tells us, "is a noetic synthesis." Some admission of this kind is difficult to escape from if the physiological theory is to be taken seriously. And the squirrel, we must suppose, refers its mental states to an "object." If Mr. Stout were preparing the psychological ground for general philosophy, we should take him to be a "natural realist," though we know that he has repudiated realism. As it is, the bearing of some of his psychology is difficult to understand. Perhaps this may be taken as a tribute to its scientific character, in that it shows absence of philosophical "tendency." Much of it is, as we have hinted, sufficiently good introspective description; it is the analysis that is insufficient. Analysis, in truth, requires a scientific principle, and association has proved its title to be such a principle. This can scarcely be said of "apperception." It may be true that, by the notion of apperception, elements sometimes neglected by associationists have been brought into view—though factors like "interest," as Prof.

Bain has pointed out, have been by no means neglected—but we all know that there is much in mind that will for ever escape analysis. It is a useful task to point out this; but the psychologist who really makes an advance is he who analyzes something that has hitherto resisted scientific resolution. We are not sure that Mr. Stout has anything of this kind to show.

To give a more exact idea of the line upon which he works, some of Mr. Stout's positions on a topic to which he attaches special importance may be briefly stated. "Mental activity" is with him a fundamental conception. It is first defined as "self-determination"—psychical as opposed to physical. The antithesis between activity and passivity is, we find, the antithesis between the process of consciousness "in so far as it contributes to its own self-sustainment and development, and in so far as it is determined by conditions extraneous to itself." Through its union with "thought"—which involves reference to an object—activity becomes "attention." As a mental process, attention "consists in maintaining and developing in consciousness the idea of an object." The conception of activity, projected into external things, gives rise to "the animistic bias of ordinary thought which leads us to represent moving and resisting bodies as if, in some vague way, they had an inner experience of their own activity." The application of the term *activity* to mental process is in no sense metaphorical. "So far is the conception of psychical *force* from being derived from that of physical *force*, that the very opposite is true. The metaphorical use of the term is to be found in its application to material change, not in its application to mental." It is the essence of "activity" to be directed towards an end. "The conation of a thinking being, as such, is attention." On pleasure and pain Mr. Stout takes up what seems the most satisfactory position, viz., that "a certain mode of being conscious has a certain hedonic tone, which belongs to it just because it is this or that mode of consciousness, and not because of any previous process of mental grouping." At a later stage of the discussion he asserts that "the antithesis between pleasure and pain is coincident with the antithesis between free and impeded progress towards an end"; and, while recognizing that there is some difficulty in applying the principle to "those pleasures and pains which depend on conditions that can only be fully defined in physiological terms," he makes some attempt to apply it to these also. As a general physiological principle he asserts that "what in its psychical aspect we call the direction of mental activity towards an end is, on the physiological side, the tendency of disturbed neural arrangements to equilibrium." This concluding disquisition on pleasure and pain—though something might, no doubt, be said against the "principle of finality" as an ultimate ground of explanation—is, on the whole, one of the most judicious in the book.

The Journal of Joachim Hane, containing his Escapes and Sufferings during his Employment by Oliver Cromwell in France. Edited from the Manuscript in the Library of Worcester College, Oxford, by C. H. Firth. (Oxford, Blackwell; London, Fisher Unwin.)

In these days, when so much interest is felt in everything relating to the great Civil War, the Commonwealth, and the Protectorate, it is surprising that the 'Journal of Joachim Hane' should have been permitted to remain so long in manuscript, and it can only be accounted for by the supposition that its existence has been unknown to almost every one. Many will be grateful to Mr. Firth for having at last given it to the world, and still more for the excellent introduction, in which he has told what he could gather regarding the author, and has drawn attention to several other things which are forgotten or unheeded.

The 'Journal' contains hardly anything relating to the politics of the time. Hane, we may be sure, did not regard himself as free to commit to paper what his instructions were. His motives for visiting France were a State secret, known only to the Protector himself and the very few who shared his full confidence. Even now, when the political correspondence of the time is being ransacked in every direction, there is no certainty as to the reasons for his undertaking a journey so fraught with peril; yet that when he set out he understood the risks he was running cannot be questioned. He must have heard what had recently been the fate of one of the four companions who were sent out as delegates to establish, if it were prudent, relations with the French Protestants. Sexby was more properly a political intriguer than a spy; but distinctions of this kind are probably of more modern date, and if they were drawn then, they did not save one of those who accompanied Sexby from being so terribly racked that "the torture and pain he suffered cost him his life." The brave man, we are told, would not to the very last reveal with whom he was in correspondence.

Hane must have known that if detected he would suffer similar treatment. It seems probable that his errand was that of a military engineer, sent to report upon the condition of the castles in the hands of the Protestants and on the state of the defences of Bordeaux and La Rochelle. For such a mission his experience had admirably qualified him. It is also well known that Oliver had been besought more than once to give aid to the suffering Huguenots, and from the whole bent of his mind he was inclined to help the Protestant cause. There was also another reason, as Mr. Firth points out:—

"To Cromwell, as to most of his party, one of the worst sins of Charles I. was that he had induced the Huguenots to revolt against Louis XIII., and then left them to be crushed by his forces.... One of the arguments which agents of the Huguenots of Guienne used when they appealed to Cromwell was 'that the churches of these parts have endured a very great brunt by the deceitful promises which have been made to them by the former supreme powers of Great Britain.' To this argument Cromwell was particularly accessible."

We know, indeed, from the whole bent of the Protector's mind, that he would have gladly rendered aid to those whom he regarded as brethren in a common faith; but the man whom Condé is reported to have called "the wisest, ablest, and greatest commander in Europe" was little likely to engage in a warfare such as this, however congenial to his feelings, without making himself sure that there was reasonable prospect of success. He probably felt that Joachim Hane was able to give him the exact kind of information he needed.

When our English Civil War broke out, the gentry, though personally brave, knew little of the art of war as it had been developed on the Continent, and especially in Germany, and of all things relating to military engineering they were remarkably ignorant. The loss was in a great measure supplied from abroad. Numbers of foreign soldiers flocked to England to take part in our domestic troubles, almost before war became a certainty. Hane, however, was, Mr. Firth tells us, not among these. As he was born at Frankfort on the Oder, the Elector of Brandenburg was his sovereign, and in the Elector's army he may have received his military training; but it was not till 1649 that he appeared in this country, and probably he was one of those out adrift from their old employment by the peace of Westphalia. As Mr. Firth has traced Hane's career with great care, it is probable that he is correct when he states that he did not arrive here until 1649; but if this be so, a namesake of his was in the service of the Parliament at the beginning of the war. In a list of Parliamentary officers dated 1642, but which, as the year was commonly regarded as beginning on March 25th, was probably issued early in 1643, we find "Joachim Hane, Fire Worker and Petardier." Is it possible he may have been the Hane of the 'Journal'? If he were not, we may without rashness conceive that they were near kinsmen. Mr. Firth has traced Hane's career with tolerable fulness after he landed on our shores. He was evidently a faithful, honest man, who did his best for his employers; perhaps even somewhat more than this. He must, one would imagine, have been an enthusiastic Protestant, otherwise one can hardly think that he would have undertaken a mission so very dangerous. He went into France, it is true, under the guise of a gentleman travelling for pleasure, and for a long time no mishap befell him. It was not until he reached La Rochelle that his troubles began. His escapes were from time to time so wonderful that, though he gives no hint of any suspicion of the kind, it may not be impossible to strike some readers acquainted with the miserable factions of the time that some of those who passed for his bitterest enemies were not really anxious for his capture. It seems impossible that he could have escaped from La Rochelle and the neighbourhood if the authorities had in their hearts desired to make him prisoner. And the same idea crosses one's mind when we find him in the neighbourhood of Rouen a little before his escape. However that may be, the sufferings endured by the poor man were so terrible that it is surprising he did not die of cold; and the constant state of danger in which he lived must

have been very hard to bear. At La Rochelle he fell in with a Scotchman and a Fleming who turned out to be his bitter enemies. Whether they were agents of the Government, or mere plotters on their own account, the 'Journal' does not clearly indicate; the latter is, perhaps, the more probable conclusion. Hane would have been a rich prize could he have been compelled to reveal the secrets which he possessed. They sailed together in a hoy from La Rochelle to Bordeaux. They induced three others of the passengers to help in carrying out their designs. When they arrived at Blaye his enemies were increased by four more, and they at once applied to the governor for a guard to carry off Hane to prison. This was complied with; he was taken out of the hoy and at once put "into a great open boate to goe directly for Bourdeaux."

When in the boat Hane discovered of what character his enemies really were. He soon came to know that, in whatever capacity they acted, they were men of a character as vile as any of the pirates which were then haunting the French and English coasts. When on board the hoy, though their manners were highly suspicious, they gave him "compliments and courteous usage," but now that he was in their power he had to endure "mockings and scoffings and spiteful language. For all the way to Bourdeaux," he says,

"they used all possible endeavours to agravate to the highest measure the afflictions of my mind by all manner of reproches and affronts they put upon mee. They contrived as it were a comidy, or rather a tragedie, whereby they laboured to set forth to the life my future sufferings, introducing severall persons, whereof some acted the hangman's part, some the condemned prisoner's, some bore other officers' parts, making the mast of the boat for a payre of gallows, while I perforce was the sad subject of their hopes, I was to undergoe both in my torture and final execution, making continual repetition of such lamentable cries and dullfull exprecions as I should use if I came to feelee the unsufferable torments of racking. And more over they would perswade now and then that I was ingaged to them for their insolencies; for said they, 'all the paynes wee take in our play are intended for your learning.' They called upon all the people they met upon the River, desiring them that if they had a mind to see an English saint hanging on the gallows they should repair to Bourdeaux within two or three days."

This sort of sport continued until they reached the city, where Hane's guard was discharged, and the prisoner lodged in a house which he thought was an inn, because a supper was prepared, and three of his persecutors who had accompanied him from La Rochelle were to lodge there. The Bordeaux hangman was summoned to take charge of him. After supper was over the hangman with two of his attendants and the instruments of torture were present while he was examined; the "instruments," however, seem to have been intended to strike terror, not for present use. Every sort of insult was heaped upon the prisoner, and no means seem to have been left untried to shake his constancy. At length he was able to escape down the stair unobserved; the guards in whose custody he was were drinking, and he thus gained his liberty for a time; but this was only the beginning of his troubles.

In woods and marshes he spent much of his time, and more than once fell into the hands of new enemies. The whole 'Journal' reads more like a romance than a careful record of facts, but we believe every word to be strictly true. The horrible picture Hane gives of the state of feeling in the country cannot be dwelt on here, but it is well worth the consideration of those who would comprehend the society in the seventeenth century, when the vilest cruelties were perpetrated under the mask of religion.

It is almost impossible that we shall ever know the value or even the nature of the facts which he was on his return able to communicate to the Protector. He was rewarded with a pension, which would probably have been forfeited at the Restoration, but his death occurred a little while before that of his master. He died in the summer of 1658 at Dunkirk, where he had been dispatched to make an inspection and add to the fortifications.

Women of Colonial and Revolutionary Times in America.—Margaret Winthrop. By Alice Morse Earle.—Dolly Madison. By Maud Wilder Goodwin. (Murray.)

THIS new series, of which the first two volumes have appeared, deserves notice the more on account of its being a joint venture between Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons, of New York, and Mr. Murray. It is almost impossible to think the plan a happy one. To find suitable subjects is difficult, while it is still more puzzling to find women to do justice to them when found.

To be the wife of a king or of a president gives a woman a certain position without entitling her to be chronicled as a notable personage. The lives of the queens of England have been written, yet how many readers have been amused or enlightened by reading them? Margaret Winthrop, the first of the Colonial Women, was but one of the four wives of the founder of Massachusetts and its most noteworthy governor. She was an affectionate wife, judging from her letters, and she has the reputation of having been a good mother; still these praiseworthy qualities were displayed in equal measure by others whose only record is a scarcely legible epitaph on a tombstone. Readers of Winthrop's 'Life,' by his descendant Mr. Robert C. Winthrop, will find little that is new in this account of Mrs. Winthrop.

Her maiden name was Tyndal, and her father was Sir John Tyndal, Master in Chancery. She was married to Winthrop in April, 1618, being then twenty-seven while he was thirty. He was one of the earnest Puritan gentlemen of his time, and his diaries contain frequent confessions of backsliding during his widowed state. His love-letters are extremely curious, being largely made up of quotations from the Song of Solomon. None of Margaret Tyndal's is printed; they were probably couched in the strain of those which she wrote after her marriage; the following extract from one of the latter will suffice as an example:—

"How dearly welcome thy kinde letter was to me I am not able to expresse. The sweetness of it did much refresh me. What can be more pleasing to a wife than to hear of the welfare of hir best beloved, and how he is

pleased with his pore endeavours? I blush to hear myself commended, knowynge my own wants; but it is your love that conceives the best and makes all things seeme better than they are. I wish that I may be alwayes pleasing to thee, and that those comforts we have in each other may be dayly increased as far as they be pleasing to God. I will use that speech to thee that Abygail did to David, I will be a servant to wash the feete of my Lord. I will doe any service whearin I may please my good Husband. I confess I cannot doe enough for thee, but thou art pleased to accept the will for the deede and rest contented. I have many reasons to make me love thee whearof I will name two; first because thou lovest God, and secondly because that thou lovest me. If these two are wanting all the rest would be eclipsed."

If Mrs. Earle had printed many of Mrs. Winthrop's letters she would have produced a more useful book than this carefully compiled account of the times in which her heroine lived. Old letters have quite as great a value as old boots and shoes, a collection of which illustrates changes in form and fashion. But such a chapter as that on "Social Life in Boston," in which Mrs. Winthrop's house is called a "center" of social and political activity, has no bearing on Mrs. Winthrop's character. Events that happened at the time in Boston are enumerated, and it is assumed that Mrs. Winthrop took part in them. The eleventh chapter begins: "There was one episode of Margaret Winthrop's life in Boston which deserves more than a passing reference." This means the visit paid by La Tour and D'Aulnay and Madame La Tour to Boston. The only connexion of Mrs. Winthrop with this "episode" was that she may have been present at table when her husband, as he records, entertained "La Tour and his gentlemen with much courtesy." Again, it is said that it is curious "the most trying experience that came to Margaret Winthrop in her Boston home should have come to her through a woman." This was Anne Hutchinson, who worried the magistrates, and was harshly treated in return. It is assumed that Mrs. Winthrop and Mrs. Hutchinson "must have known each other well." The "trying experience" appears to mean that Anne Hutchinson "was a near neighbor [*sic*] of Margaret Winthrop—their pitchers were filled at the same spring, which still flows under the Boston Post-office—but I cannot believe that the Governor's wife ever attended any of her meetings, even the earlier ones." Mrs. Winthrop was doubtless what her husband called her, "a very gracious woman"; that is no mean praise, but it does not warrant this biography.

Miss, or Mrs., Goodwin writes about Mrs. Madison in a strain which is sometimes very familiar and sometimes very high-flown:—

"His Majesty, King George III., still ruled in America when little Dorothy Payne was born, and it was in His Majesty's Province of North Carolina that her blue baby eyes unclosed like spring violets, on the twentieth of May in the year 1768."

This little Dorothy was named Dorothea, and is styled on the title-page of this book "Dolly." In one of his last speeches in Canada as Governor-General, Lord Dufferin made a timely protest against the custom prevailing in Canada and the United States

of using outside of the family circle the pet names of girls. Now the wife of President Madison should have been termed either Mrs. Madison or Dorothy or Dorothea Madison in such a work as this, and there is something childish as well as discourteous in writing of an old lady of eighty as "Dolly." She is said to have been beautiful. A frontispiece gives the representation of a lady resembling one of the dames who figured in the French Revolution, and who were uncomely in features, in manners, and in speech. The father of Miss Payne was a Quaker of the straitest sect, and his daughter's chief delight seems to have been wearing forbidden ornaments. In 1779 he removed from his estate in Virginia to Philadelphia. There she was married, in 1790, to John Todd, a young Quaker a few years older than herself. Her biographer speculates whether the match was a love match, and thinks that it could not have been, on account of Miss Payne having expressed the determination never to marry; but if every girl who spoke thus had been taken at her word the world would have contained fewer inhabitants. Mr. Todd died of yellow fever in 1793, as his infant child did also. He left his widow struggling for life with the same disease.

In 1794 the young widow became the wife of him whom she styled "the great little Madison." This episode is recorded at the fifty-ninth page of this book, which contains 281 pages, yet not a single circumstance which rises above commonplace is told concerning Mrs. Madison from her second marriage at twenty-six till her death at eighty. She is said to have played a useful part at the White House, where

"State dinner-parties, heavily as they taxed time and money, were powerful political factors, however, and all the more so under the tactful sway of 'Queen Dolly.' The offer of her snuff-box was a balm to wounded feelings, and her hearty laugh raised a breeze which blew away many a diplomatic awkwardness."

Of this lady, who is here depicted as displaying great tact, it is afterwards said with greater probability that her "love of shopping was only second to her love for her friends." It is admitted with charming frankness that her virtues were chiefly negative, and that

"Dolly Madison was further removed from folly than from cleverness, but there is no doubt that a great element of her success lay in the negative quality of making no false moves. She was brilliant in the things she did not say or do."

Brilliance of this kind is certainly rare and quite unintelligible. During the war of 1813, which President Madison consented to wage as the price of re-election, his wife is said to have shown "a steady and cheerful courage" in the days of defeat, while at the news of victory her face was an illumination—this illumination being attributable, however, as her biographer cannot deny, to the employment of rouge. The passages, indeed, which appear to have been honestly penned in Mrs. Madison's praise make her appear ridiculous. For instance, it is written that at the White House on New Year's Day, 1813,

"Mrs. Madison was queenly, in her rose-coloured satin robe trimmed with ermine, with her turban fastened by a crescent whence towered white ostrich plumes which marked

her wherever she walked. The President was lost from time to time in the throng, but his wife's plumes towered like the emblem of Navarre."

Social England. Edited by H. D. Traill. Vol. V. (Cassell & Co.)

ONE must accept the system adopted by Mr. Traill for the compilation of this work, and yet one is constantly tempted to regret the substitution of separate essays for a comprehensive treatment, and to question the "social" character of no small portion of its contents. The editor, however, has successfully surmounted the difficulty, obvious at first, of keeping his contributors well in hand and avoiding contradiction or overlapping.

That the articles in the several divisions of the history vary somewhat in merit is natural enough. Mr. Saintsbury, to whom has been allotted the literature of 1714–1784, is, of course, dealing with a subject of which he is a master; and in writing on the later half of the period he is not merely sympathetic, but enthusiastic in his views. It was evidently a grief to him to abandon Gibbon to Mr. Traill himself, who has undertaken the literature of 1784–1815. Johnson is the typical, the pre-eminent man of his time in Mr. Saintsbury's eyes, though his greatness should be sought in his relation to his age rather than in positive achievement. The novelists of the period, on the other hand, receive generous recognition; but to recent efforts to exalt its poets Mr. Saintsbury opposes a stubborn front. Mr. Traill, as usual, writes vigorously and tersely, eulogizing the prose of Burke and Gibbon in the earlier portion of his period, and discussing the great poetic developments of its later years in a brief but thoughtful essay. The survey of English scholarship from 1570 to 1742, by Mr. Sandys, deserves special mention as dealing with a less hackneyed theme. To the great controversy on the Letters of Phalaris he allots a space proportionate to its importance in the eyes of men at the time; the value and the influence of Bentley's work are dwelt on at some length. But though the successful impositions of Chaterton and Macpherson are duly mentioned by Mr. Saintsbury, we have found no allusion to "Richard of Cirencester," Bertram's daring forgery, which, thanks to Dr. Stukeley, obtained so wide an acceptance.

Among the other articles, those on agriculture by Mr. R. E. Prothero strike us as particularly good. They bring vividly before the reader the great work accomplished within the period by the energy of landowners and leading farmers, and the fruit it bore in enabling the country to feed its rapidly increasing population during the Napoleonic wars. One of the most valuable impressions to be derived from these essays is that of the practical businesslike spirit in which the landed interest developed the resources of the soil by intelligent innovation and liberal expenditure when the return, if never large, was at least secure. Miss Bateson's studies of society and manners suffer in some degree from the limited space available for what, from the title of the work, one would expect to prove its leading feature. They are sure, however, to be widely read. Mr. Gretton contributes sundry

excellent articles on the army, and Mr. Laird Clowes deals with the important development of the navy in the period under review. Careful as is the workmanship throughout the volume, Mr. Symes inspires us with some uneasiness in his remarks on the growth of population. "The census," he writes, "of 1791 had shown an increase of nine per cent.; the census of 1801 showed an increase of eleven per cent. in ten years." But, surely, the first census was that of 1801; earlier estimates were only conjectural. Again, we are told that "the census of 1801 showed that Great Britain had then a population of 9·8 millions; in 1821 this had risen to 14·3 millions." This represents an increase of forty-five per cent.; and yet we are told immediately afterwards that in these twenty years "the gross population rose by about thirty per cent." The error can be traced to an under-estimate for 1801, when the census gave Great Britain a population of 10·9 (or, according to Mulhall, 10·5) millions, the real increase in the twenty years being some three and a half millions. This reminds us of the startling statement on p. 50 that, in the first half of the eighteenth century, "six gallons of spirits per head of the population per annum is an estimate for this period against one gallon at present." For the details we are referred to p. 136, where we read of British spirits that "by 1751, when the maximum was reached, the consumption was 11,000,000 gallons." Now the estimated population at that time of Great Britain was between seven and eight millions, so that there would seem to be a grave error in the above statement.

Harmony among the several contributors has been, as already said, well maintained; but why is Mr. Grettton allowed to state (p. 390) that by the peace of Amiens "we abandoned our conquests, excepting the islands of Ceylon and Trinidad," while Mr. Hassall (p. 515) informs us that England "yielded all her conquests except Ceylon, Trinidad, British Guiana, and Tobago"? The index might have been fuller with advantage, and is marred by such unintelligent entries as "Language of legal documents," "Overland travel," and "Schism of Whigs." One of the most valuable features of the work is represented by the classified bibliographies at the end of each chapter; but we observe, with considerable surprise, that these do not include the reports of the Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts. Every one who is familiar with those volumes must have realized their great value as a quarry for the social historian, while they teem with vivid passages suitable for effective quotation.

The Cults of the Greek States. By Lewis Richard Farnell. Vols. I. and II. With Illustrations. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

CLOSING these two erudite volumes, heavy with German learning, not unrelieved if not fully informed by British common sense, the reviewer hears a voice behind him saying, "The intellect with a dog-like instinct will not hunt till it has found the scent." This is what is the matter with Mr. Farnell: he has written a book of research, of inquiry, but at hunting he is a weary dog. The "curious, inquiring spirit of man," says

Humboldt, "must be suffered to make excursions, still to surmise what cannot positively be known; and it is this power of divination, this sagacity, which is the mother of all science." This human birth-right the author renounces, and, of course, in the name of sound scholarship: "It has been my object to restrict myself as far as possible to the statement of facts and not to wander too far into the region of hypothesis and controversy. This work thus incurs the risk of a dryness and coldness of tone." But what is the use of the author's renouncing the right to theorize himself if a large proportion of his book is taken up with the examination of the hypotheses of others? "I regret," he says, "that hostile criticism of much German work should take so prominent a place in my book." So do we. Not because the criticism is hostile, but because space and energy are expended, in a spirit truly German, in the scrutiny of so much that may fairly be termed the lumber of learning. After all, Germany herself is beginning to clear away her own rubbish heaps. The greatest of living German archaeologists, when forced to take notice of a futile theory, is in the habit of ending his sentence thus: "Das müssen wir jetzt kasiren" (Let us cashier that, and have done with it once and for all). But Mr. Farnell, though he counts himself a rebel, really fights under the old flag with the old rusty weapons; he was, he need not have told us, "bred in the strictest sect of German mythologists," and the iron of his captivity has entered into his soul. He cannot spare us the examination of any nonsense, provided it appears under a foreign name, so we have to read M. Ploix's theory that every Greek and Latin deity is the twilight, and Furtwängler's that Athene is the thunder-cloud, and the cloud could be described as a woollen fleece, and wool was spun, therefore Athene is the spinning goddess. Spinning implies a certain degree of intellect, therefore the spinning goddess becomes the goddess of wisdom. In the name of common sense, why repeat all this? Because, apparently, it appears under Furtwängler's name. Mr. Robert Brown, jun., has written nonsense quite as pitiful, and supported it with perhaps more elaborate learning; but he is not a German, so he is ignored. We regret all this the more because Mr. Farnell's book promises to run to truly German proportions. Two large volumes are already before us, and only five of the Olympians have been discussed. The most noteworthy and problematic of the Greek gods—Apollo, Dionysus, Demeter, Poseidon, and others—yet remain. We are promised that the work shall be complete in three volumes, but at the present rate, on the present lines, six is more likely.

The scheme of Mr. Farnell's book is as follows. He takes each Olympian in turn, and, by a selection that seems to us somewhat arbitrary, a few non-Olympians, e.g., Cronos and Hecate, and examines the classical literary evidence as to their cultus, laying special stress on cultus names. Unquestionably the most valuable part of his work is the collection of "Quellen" provided in the notes. He examines a vast body of German theorizing based on these sources, and his

critical remarks are often—indeed, almost always—marked by the soundest common sense. His revolt against individual tenets is usually caused by his own adhesion to what we may fairly now call the Cambridge school of mythology. He has thoroughly imbibed the doctrines of Mr. Frazer's "corn spirit" and Prof. Robertson Smith's "theanthropic sacrifice." Ample and more than ample justice is done to every one's views; but of the author himself there remains practically nothing save the accumulating and discriminating instinct. The book will be of unquestioned interest and profit to the student who knows only the mythology of Lemprière and Smith, or even Preller; but the well-furnished mythologist, asking the bread of new and illuminating thought, will go away laden with a large assortment of thrice familiar stones.

To come more to particulars. The whole book suffers, to our minds, from a false, or rather a half-and-half, method. It is avowedly an examination not of mythology, but of cultus. Mythology is a little under a cloud just now; cultus practices are the facts, mythology the fables; and yet the two are inseparable—the one explains the other; the severing of the two is a new German fashion instituted in the supposed interests of science. It sounds well on paper, but practically it will not—cannot work, and Mr. Farnell himself has far too much common sense to follow out practically a method so barren. Indeed, by starting with these Olympian figures, whose very nature is Olympian—is the outcome of mythology, not of cultus—he gives away his own chosen method. When a serious history, even of Greek cultus, is written, it will not start from these Olympians. We shall know that they are not the primitive divinities of the whole Hellenic race, but rather the supreme imaginings of a unique city, of Athens herself, who held for religion, as she did for politics, for a little space the hegemony of Greece. Athens gave us Homer as we know him, Athens gave us the gods as we know them. The Olympian gods are names, *nomina numina*, given again and again to constantly shifting conceptions—man eternally recreates the gods in his own altered image. All this Mr. Farnell is much too acute not to know in theory, and yet he cannot break with the old conventional habit of treating the Olympian god as something existing substantially, as a man exists, a personality passed from land to land, with an essential sameness through all his fluctuation of attributes. It is, of course, the magic of the Greek genius that has imposed these personalities, but nothing serious will be done for the history of Greek religion till we get rid of their obsession. Greek religion, like every other religion, begins where it ends, with monotheism; or, to put it more plainly, every god is to begin with, as soon as personality at all emerges, a god of all work. If we once realize this clearly, we cease to speculate as to whether and why Artemis as well as Hera is *κοιροτρόφος*. The god who is not *κοιροτρόφος* is no god at all to the primitive mother and child. Artemis and Athene are not two, but one, only Artemis is the woman goddess caught, and in part arrested, at an earlier stage of civilization, i.e., Athene

is Athenian wholly, Artemis only in part. *Arcades ambo*, for we all of us begin in the wilds, but some of us go up to town. On this truth Mr. Farnell touches, only to retreat terrorstricken, it is so illuminating. He says at the beginning of his second volume, "The female divinities of the Greek religion have so much of common character as to suggest the belief that they are all different forms under different names of the same divine personage." If Mr. Farnell had put it "of the same very human human nature," he might have been less alarmed and have written a better book; but it is the "divine personage" he dare not tamper with save *a posteriori*.

Though we adopt a critical attitude, we entertain a profound sympathy with the author. It is only after long and weary examination of god after god, cultus and myth—after tracking them from thicket to town, from river to sea—after discussing "Oriental influence" and "tribal contamination"—that the simple truth steals in unawares, so simple we scarcely dare state it, and it slips out, of course, about the women goddesses, whom nature binds more closely to the elemental.

Somewhat akin to this Olympian infection is the author's attitude towards perhaps the most difficult of all the problems of Greek religion, *i.e.*, Homeric mythology—a difficulty he never quite fully faces. On the threshold of the subject the problem meets us, Why are the gods of Homer so glaringly unlike the gods bearing the same name who were the objects of actual cultus all over Hellas? Why is the Hermes of the *Odyssey* the beautiful persuasive young herald, and the Hermes of Athens and Arcadia the primitive guardian of flocks and herds figured by a square-shaped herm? Why is Artemis in Homer already the maiden huntress, sister of Apollo, and in Arcadia and Athens a bear totem who daubs the faces of her attendants with clay, and demands the ritual of the bear dance? Why, in fact, does Homer give usually the latest, most advanced, and spiritual development of the character, when in point of date he comes first? It is not enough to say that Homer was a poet, for a poet in matter of faith is but the mouthpiece of his age, and, as Mr. Cook has recently shown, the Mycenaean age was largely imbued with animal worship. Mr. Farnell perfectly well realizes that the conception of Artemis, for example, is not in later literature more advanced than that of Homer, but he does not seem to feel that this is an anachronism that calls for drastic apology.

What we have styled the "Olympian" setting of the book offers another inconvenience. The gods have to be studied apart from heroes. Now between gods and heroes there is a constant Jacob's ladder, whence they ascend and descend—a god developing out of a hero, a hero the fading remembrance of a god. Of this, again, the author is fully conscious, but the method he lays down for himself constantly blinds him. Thus the cults of Athens, of Athens and Zeus Polieus, are studied apart from the hero king Cecrops. Sosispolis, the snake child of Olympia, is noted, and by the light of Dr. Roberts's investigations rightly understood; but the other snake king Cecrops, the other snake child Erichthonius, the

analogy, the counterpart of Sosispolis, is passed over, and hence it is never apprehended that Zeus Meilichius, the snake, and Cecrops, the snake, are primarily one, and a whole chapter of connexion in Athenian cultus is lost. This may serve as a striking instance of the defect of a method that practically excludes heroic mythology.

A large portion of the book is taken up with the examination and reproduction of the types of the gods as seen in art—cult monuments and ideal types. Of this branch of archaeology the author's knowledge is wide and full. The plates vary much, as is natural, in merit; they suffer a good deal sometimes from being printed on the rough paper so dear to the soul of the "art publisher." Some reproductions—*e.g.*, plate xlviii. and the beautiful head of Athene in plate xxv.—would be hard to beat; others—*e.g.*, the Hermitage medallion on plate xxiv.—are coarse and misleading in style; blurred impressions, like plate xv.c, are due to the conjoint failure of process blocks and rough paper. In any case, for these defects it is scarcely fair to hold the author responsible; his selection is admirable; there is scarcely an important monument absent.

In foreign authorities Mr. Farnell is, as would be expected, widely and well read. That there are a few important omissions need surprise no one who has tried to cover the field. Possibly Usener's book 'Götternamen' appeared too late, and a second edition may profit by its introductory chapters. In discussing the Dædala worship it is surprising to find no mention of the "false bride," so familiar in primitive marriage ritual. Berard's book is in the main so charged with erroneous theory that all mention of it might have been well omitted, but it is curious that in a long discussion of the cult of Zeus Lycaeus Mr. Farnell ignores Berard's theory of Semitic origin, his one claim to attention; but these are trifling matters.

In conclusion, the book before us is one all students should read; it will be a safe if uninspiring guide through the labyrinth of German speculation; it will introduce them to the more fruitful labours of Robertson Smith and Frazer. Scattered through it are many sane and even acute observations. If our tone on the whole may seem ungracious to a work of great industry and some skill in the grouping of material, it is because we hoped for so much more. Our impression is that the author felt acutely the backwardness of England in this matter of mythology, and has rushed in to fill it with a mass of alien material; if he had waited, there are signs scattered all through the book that a point of view more personal, more illuminating, might have emerged.

NEW NOVELS.

Lesbia. By Anna C. Steele. (Bell & Sons.) The graceful and poetic imagination which marked Mrs. Steele's earlier works is once more noticeable in her latest venture. Her style has distinction, and is enlivened here and there with really felicitous epigrammatic touches, as when she speaks of two schoolboys greeting each other "with the graceless cordiality of their nation," or puts into the mouth of one of her characters the

remark that "a glorious mistake is worth a dozen squalid certainties." If the construction of the story were on a level with the elegance of its diction, 'Lesbia' would take high rank. Unluckily this is not the case. As a picture of modern life and manners 'Lesbia' is entirely out of drawing, and presents the strangest jumble of social strata that it is possible to conceive. As for the *dénouement*, it can only be described as an exceedingly unconvincing miracle. The abrupt regeneration of the heroine is a phenomenon in the moral world which can only be compared to the spontaneous arrest of a cockleshell on the verge of Niagara.

The Sentimental Sex. By Gertrude Warden. (Lane.)

THIS is a clever comedy, which develops into a tragedy of some power. The idea is ingenious: a rough, honest backwoodsman from Australia falls in love with the passionate poems of a businesslike young poetess, which he mistakes for the outpourings of noble and exalted sentiment. He meets her and practically forces her to marry him, and they alternately give accounts of one another's sentiments on the same incidents. Their union is naturally a failure: he is old-fashioned and Puritanical and without a flash of humour; she is "modern" to the tips of her fingers; and the tragic ending, when it comes, appears absolutely inevitable. The book is well and dramatically written, with humour and acute satire and a keen appreciation of the difficulties on both sides.

Lady Val's Elopement. By John Bickerdyke. (Hutchinson & Co.)

IN spite of its title this story has little in common with the usual *fin de siècle* domestic problem. Lady Val's elopement was of a character sufficiently innocent to disarm any British matron, and her subsequent adventures when flying from the pursuit of her drunken and disreputable husband are quite harmless and sometimes exciting. "John Bickerdyke" writes with a dash and vigour suggestive of animal spirits and strong nerves. The murder of Sir Ambrose Val certainly demands both, it is so peculiarly horrible. The character drawing is more suggestive of early Victorian methods than of modern subtleties, as are also various irrelevant observations about such forgotten personages as Cupid, St. Valentine, and so forth. There is a breezy vigour about the story, however, which goes some way towards atoning for the lack of artistic qualities which it displays.

Lucilla: an Experiment. By Alice Spinner. (Kegan Paul & Co.)

EVEN those who, as regards life in the West Indies, are merely "outsiders" may guess that 'Lucilla' is a faithful picture of the conditions and surroundings in that portion of the globe. The book is rather too bald and matter-of-fact in manner, but what it lacks in such qualities as imagination and style is made up for by the air of truth and reality. Racial problems have always an interest of their own, and the position of "coloured folk" in a period of transition and progress like the present has a side

that may well be treated in fiction. Local feeling about "colour" in all its various degrees and kinds is extremely strong. Over there things are viewed from a widely different standpoint from ours. We are more ignorant about fine shades and distinctions in complexions. West Indians regard mixed marriages with feelings of contempt and horror. The sort of glamour with which a few Englishwomen invest "colour" of this sort is soon destroyed by the reality and the weary aloofness and utter social excommunication that follow these ill-assorted unions. The author depicts the situation very clearly and impartially too. The European residents and the different types of brown and black are drawn with evident knowledge and discrimination. The heroine is well enough sustained, though her personality is never in itself interesting. Miss Gale, the tender-hearted, but dignified little "principal" of the ladies' college at San José, and her assistant the enthusiastic entomologist are, on the other hand, pleasing characters.

A Modern Siren. By Julian Harvey. (Digby, Long & Co.)

'A MODERN SIREN' contains a vast amount of "passion" poorly and unconvincingly treated. The passion is in its nature and circumstances more fitted for the antique than the modern world; in any case it seems beyond the scope of the author. One asks what he is doing with the idea at all. The writing, at any rate, is modern and trashy. Sundry scenes and descriptions are too "cheap" for anything, and the Parisian "Palace" shows a hopeless, but amusing ignorance of life and manners. The author seems slightly more at home and at ease in the English parish scenes at the beginning of the story, but even here there is little to praise.

The Fool and his Heart. By F. Norreys Connell. (Smithers.)

THIS book is not of the run-up-to-order type. It is badly balanced, unequal, and uncertain in touch, and apparently in conception also, but it seems the result and outcome of something like temperament. No writing backed by that quality can be totally uninteresting. The book has a good many pages of a readable kind, and traces of fitful skill in the development of Basil Thimm, whose history it purports to be. But it lacks firmness of style and sharpness of diction to set off the matter. One of the minor characters, Father Greenwood, seems to have been drawn from a real person. He is the good priest—simple but wise—with a something agreeable and touching in his composition and outlook. The glimpse of Basil's father is also pleasing. The action of the story runs from Dublin to the literary "Bohemias" of London and the Continent. Several odd persons are introduced, with effects partly happy, but at times less so. An undercurrent of feeling and sentiment, half humorous and half pathetic, runs through it all, and suggests now and again that the scenes and people depicted are done from life and personal experiences.

Epicures. By Lucas Cleeve. (Downey & Co.)

'EPICURES' is not a book to be heartily recommended nor heartily reprobated. There is nothing hearty, heartfelt, or healthy about it. It is somewhat sickly, and mostly negative. It is also rather affected, foolish, and badly written. There is a good deal of morbid mauding about a person called Eileen, who was misunderstood or something. Few will, we think, burn to discover the cause of her woes. In the author's opinion she suffered principally because she was an "Epicure." Possibly, but not probably, the narrator knows more about what constitutes the Epicurean temperament than we do, or than appears in this "study" of it. Epicurean or not, Eileen was a hopelessly senseless, tiresome being in her relations with her husband, and subsequently with her lover. To the latter she wrote "not a compromising letter. Hers could not be otherwise than ladylike; but he read the passion between the lines." Whereas we can only read the nonsense writ large on every page in the career of this Epicurean and not delectable lady.

Trapped by Avarice. By Helena Grimshawe. (Digby, Long & Co.)

MISS GRIMSHAWE'S novel is one of the most bewildering literary products the present reviewer has ever encountered. What is one to say of a writer who describes the Hurst Park racecourse as "that famous ventilator, which is sought by so many thousands of London's busiest sons of business and of toil," or who commits herself to the statement that the feudal system "was instituted" by William the Conqueror after he came over from Normandy? On p. 25 we read that "the company separated after having spent an enjoyable evening—an evening in which began to be forged the rod which was to bring Jack Raynal to earth." The absurdity of the book is only equalled by its consistent *naïveté*. Criticism is disarmed by a writer who tells his readers how the ladies of a yachting party were compelled by stress of weather to retire to their cabin, "where, in utter despondency—sad and sorrowful—they were unable to partake of the inviting meal prepared for them."

Bijou. Par Gyp. (Paris, Calmann Lévy.)

IN 'BIJOU' Gyp has described a girl of a class which we fear is not a small one. Bijou is a perverse and wicked flirt, gifted with a talent for making herself pass as an angel with all men and many women. She wrecks the happiness of most of those about her—causes two suicides and general misery. But she marries a man of great charm, who is also the richest gentleman of her part of France, and the reader is left in doubt as to what is to be her future career: probably one of profound prosperity and peace up to an honoured close. Gyp is open to the reproach of having here and there exaggerated the facts of life in order to produce a more marked impression. She has slightly caricatured her flirt, while she has also surrounded her by men who divide themselves into groups, of which the individuals resemble one another too closely for the interest of the book. It is very difficult to be certain which is which among

several of Bijou's adorers; but then, perhaps, men do resemble one another in this manner in real life. Artistically it might have been better to exaggerate the differences among the stupid men, and slightly to tone down the heroine. Had Bijou been in real life exactly what she is in the pages of Gyp, she would have been more generally found out, at least by the whole of the women who lived or stayed in the same house with her, and her success would have been less complete. There is one admirable character—an idle, rather good, seemingly stupid, but really sharp boy of seventeen.

An Alexandrian Erotic Fragment and other Papyri, chiefly Ptolemaic. Edited by Bernard P. Grenfell, M.A. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

MR. GRENFELL'S second volume, with its somewhat alarming and cumbersome title, follows quickly upon his first, 'The Revenue Laws of Ptolemy Philadelphus,' and its contents, if not so unique as those of the earlier volume, are perhaps of more varied and general interest. They are the harvest of two winters spent in Egypt as the Oxford Craven Fellow, and include four literary papyri, four Biblical or semi-Biblical fragments (two on vellum), and sixty-two miscellaneous documents of a non-literary character, of which the most important belong to the Ptolemaic age. They are edited with brief introductions and notes, which are sufficient to bring out the main points of interest and to simplify the task of assimilating their contents; and this, we take it, represents the main duty of the editor of new papyri (especially non-literary documents), who does better service by placing his material before the world as promptly and intelligibly as may be than by waiting until he can produce an exhaustive commentary. In this department of scholarship the publication of evidence must continue for a long time before any but provisional conclusions can be drawn.

The piece which gives its title to the book is a portion of a short prose dramatic idyl. In contents it recalls the second idyl of Theocritus, being, like that, the complaint of a forsaken maiden; in length and dramatic character it resembles the recently recovered mimes of Herodas. It is, in fact, a prose mime, and the only extant specimen of this class of composition, which is principally associated with the name of Sophron. Twenty-eight lines are preserved intact, with the beginnings of twenty-one more; and there is reason to believe that the whole composition cannot have contained more than about seventy-five lines. The style is a rhythmical prose, so rhythmical as to invite the attempt to arrange it in lyric metre; but this does not seem to be possible. There are still (in spite of the efforts of Mr. Grenfell and his friends) some unsolved problems relating to its restoration and explanation, and it will doubtless attract the attention of classical scholars both at home and abroad.

Of the Biblical fragments the most interesting is one containing a few verses of the book of Ezekiel, exhibiting some of the critical marks employed by Origen. It is of the fourth century, and is thus by far the oldest specimen of the Hexaplar text;

but in saying that it is the oldest authority for the text of the Septuagint, with the exception of a small fragment at Vienna, Mr. Grenfell overlooks a fragment of a papyrus Psalter in the British Museum, which is assigned to the end of the third century. It would have been more convenient if Mr. Grenfell's collation had been made with the recent Cambridge edition of the Septuagint rather than with Tischendorf's fourth edition, which is by no means accurate in its representation of the readings of the Codex Vaticanus. The text of the papyrus agrees in most respects with the great Hexaplar Codex Marchalianus, but its apparatus of critical marks is less complete than in that MS. Another Biblical or semi-Biblical fragment of interest consists of eight minute leaves of a vellum MS. of the Protevangelium, differing very markedly in its text from all other known copies of this work. It extends from vii. 2 to x. 1, and is said to be of the fifth or sixth century.

The non-literary papyri, which occupy the greater part of the volume, and which consist mainly of records of loans and sales, petitions, or letters, will be of interest chiefly to specialists; but to them they will be valuable as representing, for the most part, a period for which papyrus evidence has hitherto been scanty, namely, the end of the second century B.C. It is very unfortunate in this respect that the scheme of publication did not include a series of facsimiles, for there are very few specimens of the palæography of the period at present available, and practically none that are so good as these. So far as the texts are concerned, however, Mr. Grenfell's transcripts are amply sufficient, and fully maintain the reputation for industry and accuracy which he acquired by his earlier publication.

A few suggestions may be offered, partly as the result of an examination of the original papyri, most of which are now in the British Museum. On p. 8 the reference to the "Harris papyrus of the Iliad" is misleading. The MS. usually so described is Papyrus evii. of the British Museum, of the first century B.C.; but Mr. Grenfell is evidently referring to Papyrus exxvi. of the same collection, which is assigned to the fourth or fifth century. The text of the Septuagint described on p. 12 as "Swete's" is, of course, that of the Vatican MS, which the Cambridge edition reproduces. In No. 14, l. 7, what Mr. Grenfell gives as $\kappa\alpha$ appears to be $\kappa\lambda\iota$ (the ι being beneath the λ), i.e., $\kappa\lambda\iota\nu\varsigma$. The official mentioned in No. 17, l. 23, is more likely to be a στρατηγός or ἐπιστάτης than an ἐπιμελητής, since we never hear of an ἐπιμελητής of a nome. In No. 33 the text of the verso is printed before that of the recto, though the dates show that the latter should come first, as is natural. The date of No. 56 must be A.D. 537, not 536, since it is dated in the fifteenth indiction-year; it is consequently in the second year after the consulship of Belisarius, not the first. A point of rather more importance, which Mr. Grenfell has overlooked, is that Nos. 19, 32, 40, and 41 are written on the verso of the papyrus, contrary to the well-established canon that the recto, or side on which the papyrus-fibres lie horizontally, is always first used for writing. As it is often a matter of importance, when a papyrus

has been used on both sides, to know which side was written first, these exceptions require to be observed; and the truth appears to be that, whereas in the Roman period the rule is invariable, except in the case of very minute scraps of papyrus, in the Ptolemaic period there are some exceptions, though here too the rule generally holds good. Of the four exceptions just mentioned, two are very small pieces of papyrus, and in the third case the shape and appearance of the papyrus suggest that the writer has used the side which was intended to be the recto, though for some unknown reason he has turned it round, so that the writing is across the fibres.

In general appearance Mr. Grenfell's new volume is uniform with his earlier one; and we regret to see that it retains the ugly forms of Σ and Ω to which we called attention in our review of the latter. We are surprised also to see that the Clarendon Press can produce no more uniform size of the letter *vau* than that which appears on pp. 26 and 27.

BOOKS OF TRAVEL.

THOUGH perhaps less methodical, and unquestionably less entertaining, than the time-honoured "Sketches of Persia" by Sir John Malcolm, and the more modern "Land of the Lion and Sun" of Dr. C. J. Wills, General Sir Thomas Gordon's volume of *Persia Revisited* (Arnold) will have attraction and usefulness for a certain class of readers. Students of current Oriental history, for instance, will find in its pages both instruction and interest; while diplomatists in harness, if they care to profit from fresh lessons, will find in the later experiences and deductions of its author much meriting their close attention. Even those who do not agree with all the conclusions put before them may accept them as sensible and fairly logical—reasoned out, moreover, in the light of personal observation. Here and there we come upon a passage such as the following, which especially deserves consideration:—

"It is wrong to suppose that the people of Persia are dead to all desire for progress, and that their religion is a bar to such desire. It is not so. Many of the Moulas, it is true, are opposed to education and progress. One frankly said of the people in reference to education, 'They will read the Koran for themselves, and what will be left for us to do?' The country is advancing in general improvement, slowly, but yet moving forward; not standing still or sliding back, as some say. The Moulla struggles in 1891-92 to gain the upper hand produced a feeling of unequity, and the most was made of all grievances, so as to fan the flames of discontent. Pestilent priests paraded the country, and did their utmost to excite religious fanaticism against the Government. These agitators spoke so loudly and rashly that the ire of the old religious leaders, the higher Moulas, men of learning and tranquil temper, who had not joined the party of retrogression, was roused. The knowledge of this emboldened the sober-minded to speak out against the arrogance and conceit of the new self-elected leaders.... The Nomads, who have always declined to be priest-ridden, also showed that they were ready to resist any attempts to establish a religious supremacy in temporal affairs; and then, by judicious management of rival jealousies and conflicting interests, the Shah succeeded in his policy of complete assertion of the royal power."

There is nothing new in the statement that the late monarch applied himself steadily to prevent the encroachments of priestly influence upon the legitimate powers of the throne; but we must be cautious in recognizing the acts of the sovereign as necessarily inspired or originated by the individual invested with the royal dignity—whether it be Násirü'd-Din himself or any of his predecessors or successors. That the Persian Council of State is, as Mr. Curzon remarks, "a purely consultative body," and has no practical

responsibility or share in actual Government administration, does not by any means indicate that the Shah turns a deaf ear to advice tendered by one or more members of his Council, or indeed to any voice or voices the sound of which may reach him from without at an opportune season. Far from it; the late ruler was ever ready to catch at any suggestions that harmonized with his tastes, and, having made them his own, to harp on them with a tenacity of purpose which in a good cause would have been invaluable. General Gordon's two closing chapters, "which deal with the new Shah and his brothers, and the Sadr Azem and the succession," are welcome contributions to our knowledge of the present political status in Persia. Like Mr. Curzon, he is favourably disposed towards the present ruler, and sees no cause to apprehend trouble from the aspirations of his half-brothers, the Zillu's-Sultán and Ná'ibu's-Saltana. He confirms, too, the high character almost universally accorded to Mirza Ali Asghar Khan, the Prime Minister, of whom a prepossessing portrait is given, both in letter-press and photography. Altogether, a *couleur de rose* is thrown over our author's descriptions of the country and people, for which the experiences and opportunities of his past career may be accepted as a satisfactory warrant. With regard to the transliteration of Persian names, we abstain from any minute criticism; for who shall decide when scholars disagree, and how many scholars adhere to their own particular system and practice in this respect?

Mr. Oscar Eckenstein, the author of *The Karakoram and Kashmir: an Account of a Journey* (Fisher Unwin), was attached for a time to Sir W. M. Conway's expedition to the Karakoram, concerning which two works have already been published. Mr. Eckenstein tells us he has not read his companions' books. Nobody need read his. Under any circumstances, a "tertium quid" would have required very special justification, and this little volume has none whatever. It consists of a string of extracts from letters and diaries. No pains whatever have been taken to correct the style, which abounds in slang and vulgarisms; nor does the matter in any way redeem the faults of manner. The author has nothing new to tell us, except one or two personal facts—for instance, how he instigated a native vendor of precious stones at Srinagar to swindle an American traveller. If it was Mr. Eckenstein's object to furnish an explanation of the circumstance that at "a sort of general meeting it was arranged that I should leave the expedition," he has fully succeeded. But the point after all is of no general interest, and the issue of his diary, under all the circumstances, seems an affront to the reading public.

The Land of Gold. By Julius M. Price. (Sampson Low & Co.)—These pages, well and tersely written, describe in a striking manner the hardships which the search for gold induces men to undergo. Their contents, for the most part, have appeared in the columns of the *Illustrated London News*, when the vividness of their style, the clever illustrations, and the interest of the subject attracted for them much attention. They are now reproduced in an expanded form, and will repay perusal. The "potentiality of becoming rich beyond the dreams of avarice" is thus depicted:—

"I spent an hour rummaging over the heaps of stone round the main shaft; so fascinated at finding gold practically lying about, as it were loose, that I could not tear myself away, but kept on turning the lumps over and over, at each moment making fresh discoveries."

This book should be invaluable to "promoters" during the expected West Australian "boom." It is handsomely got up, well printed, and abundantly illustrated.

Mr. H. J. Bull has succeeded, with the help of his clever English sister-in-law, in writing a

bright and attractive account of *The Cruise of the Antarctic to the South Polar Regions* (Arnold), an expedition of which he was virtually the originator, although in most people's minds it is associated only with Mr. Borchgrevink, its scientific member. As is well known, the promised commercial results were never realized, and the late Commander Sven Foyn, the Norwegian Whaling King, who defrayed most of the expenses, must have been a heavy loser. Nor were the scientific results of any great value, for no new land was discovered or unexplored seas navigated. It was shown, however, that in these days of auxiliary screws a high Southern latitude might be attained almost with certainty. More might perhaps have been done had there been a competent leader. Mr. Bull's own position on board was altogether anomalous. It is hardly to be wondered at that Capt. Kristenson refused to listen to the suggestions and advice of a landsman who until recently had been a commercial clerk at Melbourne. The relations between Mr. Bull and Mr. Borchgrevink had been cordial at first, but became embittered after their return to Melbourne. Mr. Bull charges his former companion with having "arrogated to himself the chief, if not the whole credit and honour of the results of the expedition." He writes:—

"I cannot contemplate without a feeling of indignation his behaviour in hurrying back from Australia to the Geographical Congress in London, reading lectures and writing papers, wherein the promoters of the expedition, and the real workers in it, are mentioned only to be derided."

There is no doubt some ground for Mr. Bull's anger. We hope no naval expedition for Antarctica will ever leave this country except under a competent naval leader, and that the ship's company will be selected with the care exercised on all previous occasions.

In the *Volcanic Eifel: a Holiday Ramble*, by Mrs. Macquoid and Mr. Gilbert Macquoid (Hutchinson & Co.), is a handsome volume, containing rather a slight account of a sojourn in the Eifel lasting only a few weeks, but described in the pleasant manner characteristic of Mrs. Macquoid. A number of local legends have been incorporated, and enhance the interest of an agreeable volume. The illustrations, from clever drawings by Mr. T. R. Macquoid, add to the attractions of a volume which should be popular with that portion of the public who are thinking of spending their holidays on the Rhine. They cannot do better than take this book for a guide.

SHORT STORIES.

Embarrassments (Heinemann) is a good name for Mr. Henry James's new volume of stories. 'The Figure in the Carpet,' 'Glasses,' 'Next Time,' and 'The Way It Came' all tell of complicated motives, difficult situations, embarrassing problems of conduct. Need it be said that they are not concerned with the more obvious emotions and morals of every-day life? Those who are best acquainted with Mr. James's literary processes and methods of composition regard him as the recorder, not of the commonplace, as some suppose, but of out-of-the-way, though not "romantic" circumstances and action. He is of the few who know how to present recondite ideas and intangible emotions so as to give them, for the time being, a sufficiently solid and human aspect. It is this power that, unrecognized by the "general," redeems his work from the charge of "finickin'." Average readers may not themselves be aware of it, but it is only his rather tortuous style, sleight of hand, and elaborated diction that save his writings from their contempt or misapprehension. Minute as are the issues in some of his stories, they often contain germs of essential importance. His keen and observant gaze sees subtleties where others note merely artificial or scarcely visible distinctions. To him a casual glance of something or somebody

is enough to open up interesting possibilities, which in his own fashion he proceeds to develop. Of the present quartet of stories 'Glasses' is most likely to appeal directly to the largest number. Here the motive is less ingenious, less rare in quality, and therefore more sure to catch popular understandings. Not precisely to win such suffrages, however, does Mr. James spin his delicate cobwebs. The story, based on the overweening vanity of the female heart, has a strongly human element. It has besides some wonderful touches and passages of surpassing merit—perhaps more than usually quotable because they are in his best manner. To appreciate all the significance and the highly artistic handling he brings to bear on his task needs more than a cursory reading. 'The Figure in the Carpet' and 'Next Time' deal, but in different ways, with a subject that has for Mr. James, as it had for Flaubert before him, a special and peculiar interest. Not to put so fine a point on it as he does, it may be said that the subject is the crass ignorance and carelessness of the public (in spite of the jargon they pick up) about matters affecting real art, and their innate dislike and even distrust of it in its highest forms. As to this Mr. James has many things to say; he is alternately grave or gay, trenchant, humorous, charming. 'The Figure in the Carpet' really "touches the spot," and illustrates how a man's best work is often misunderstood or ignored. Yet at the same time one suspects that Mr. James may be smiling a little very gently at the occasional attitudes of himself and his brother artists; if so, it by no means detracts from the charm. 'The Way It Came' is quite in another vein; but the touch is still veiled and delicate. It shows the author under the influence of, or at least playing with, the supernatural. Yet a way of escape by means of a natural explanation is cleverly left to suit the sceptical reader.

Mrs. Clifford seems to us to be consciously marking time in her latest volume. 'Aunt Anne' and 'A Wild Proxy' were something quite apart from the ordinary every-day novel; and with the former, at all events, she came near to achieving a small masterpiece, in spite of certain vexatious, if trivial blemishes. In these *Mere Stories* (Black)—the very name implies an absence of effort on the part of their creator—we find ourselves once more upon the lower level of 'The Last Touches' or 'The Love-Letters of a Worldly Woman,' and clever as they undoubtedly are, they will not perceptibly enhance, or indeed do more than sustain, a literary reputation which is already secured by earlier triumphs. In saying this we by no means intend to hint that there is any cause for regret that Mrs. Clifford has seen fit to publish them. Her work is always good, and just as no artist can fairly be blamed for giving to the world an occasional "pot-boiler," so an author whose wares are in brisk demand has every right to take full advantage of a well-earned vogue. By far the best of the collection, to our thinking, is the delightful piece of comedy called 'Julie.' The picture of the respectable, well-meaning English country gentleman, the dull-witted, decorous wife, and the fascinating little lady who makes a sudden descent upon their monotonous felicity from the vantage-ground of a Parisian past, is exquisitely funny, while the dénouement of the mirth-provoking plot is as ingenious as it is unexpected. One longs to know what Emily said when the inevitable discovery was made next morning that the diamonds her worthy spouse had so thoughtfully procured for her by repurchasing them from the faithless Julie were nothing but Palais Royal paste. It may safely be conjectured that the unfortunate "Edouard" had an exceedingly bad quarter of an hour, and cursed the day which relieved him of his 200*l.*, plus the price of an elaborate champagne lunch, a first-class ticket to Paris, and a fur-lined travelling rug. Such an adventure puts Moses and the

gross of green spectacles completely in the shade, and opens up an appalling prospect of curtain-lecturing in the Burner household. In 'Mr. Webster' Mrs. Clifford has drawn, with remorseless realism, the conventional middle-class widower, with a house "in the Adelaide Road," and a deadlively seaside villa at Broadstairs, against whose cast-iron prejudices poor Emily Pierways, full of vague aspirations and aestheticisms, is slowly but surely broken. There could be but one end to this ill-assorted union, and it comes—in the shape of Dickson Warner, a former admirer. This is how Mrs. Clifford concludes the matter:—

"'I feel as if I could never go back,' she answered chokingly. 'That means going to the devil,' he said gently. Her eyes filled, but she could not speak. 'I don't believe you care if it does,' he whispered. 'No, I don't,' she whispered back. So he kissed her tears away and took her there. She found it more amusing than Mr. Webster."

'In Case of Discovery' is not one of our author's successes. The whole thing is so wildly improbable that it fails to be convincing, and the net result—elaborate "thieves' language" and all—is sheer burlesque. 'John Alwyn,' on the other hand, is excellent throughout. The gradual crumbling of the old maid's ideal during the meeting for which she had waited half her lifetime is admirably, if pitilessly suggested by a score of subtle touches; and when the unromantic John departs in his pony-carriage, leaving the traces of a substantial afternoon tea upon the carpet, one feels the sincerest sympathy for the disillusioned Georgie Roberts. 'Lady Margrave' is a story of unrelieved gloom, and, notwithstanding the fortitude displayed by Norman Byrne, is almost unnecessarily painful in its details. So is 'The Woman and the Philistine,' which might have strayed from between the covers of 'The Love-Letters of a Worldly Woman,' and does not strike us as being particularly pleasing or instructive. The paper-clad book is unexceptionably padded at either end by 'The Dominant Note' and 'A Woman who had Genius,' which are not stories at all, "mere" or otherwise. The former contains some highly creditable epigrams, such as "A man usually comforts himself with the reflection that overwork is disease with honour."

Mr. Graham Travers can write about unconventional subjects without being vulgar, and without giving you to understand that he is a sad dog and so are his characters, and that he and they glory in the fact. The last story in *Fellow Travellers* (Blackwood & Sons), the longest and the best, is a beautiful account of the friendship of a man and a girl, and of a walking tour they had in Saxon Switzerland. It is told in a straightforward way, without any cant or affectation, and, above all, without any tall talk against Society: in fact, it is written by a man of taste and a gentleman. Three of the other stories are based on the influence which a chance word from one stranger to another can have on a life, and are effective, though perhaps somewhat too providential in their nature. 'The Knight and the Lady' is a pretty little tale of children.

A Mountain Woman, &c. By Elia W. Peattie. (Lawrence & Bullen.)—Mrs. Peattie's stories about wild semi-civilized life in the remoter parts of America are distinctly good. Her characters, as is not infrequently the case in the better class of American novels of this description, seem to have a finer and less conventional morality than that to which we are accustomed, and her work is not spoilt by the roughness or exuberance of diction and thought too common among her countrywomen. The sentiment in most of the stories is commonplace enough—it is generally that of a fine character rebelling against the meannesses of ordinary society-life, and fulfilling a higher duty in wild surroundings; but the narrative is simple and direct, and the interest is well maintained.

MM. Armand Colin & Cie., of Paris, publish a series of stories by M. Masson-Forestier, of which the one that gives its name to the volume, *Remords d'Avocat*, is remarkable. It is, in fact, a thesis on the question whether a barrister is justified in obtaining the acquittal of a criminal known to him to be guilty, into which are incidentally introduced details as to the sources from which barristers' fees in such cases may really come. The story has caused dispute in legal circles in France.

Another volume of short stories—*La Crise*, by M. Jean Reibrach—is also remarkable only for the first tale, which also in this case gives its name to the volume. It is published by M. Calmann Lévy. The writer is one of the many imitators of V. de l'Isle-Adam and of Guy de Maupassant, and he has let his publishers treat him in the careless manner as regards misprints in which French authors of short stories, for which the newspapers have paid, usually allow their ultimate publishers to deal with them. The first story, however, although not long, is, in fact, a true novel—not in accordance with what we call our taste, subject to the reproach contained in our complacent phrase "essentially French," but far above the average of such work.

Yet another collection—*La Tresse Bleue*—reaches us from MM. Hachette & Cie., and is from the facile pen of M. Louis Énault. The stories are, on the whole, more delicately handled than those of the newer writers; but it must not be supposed from our use of this accurate expression that they are all of them fit for girls.

LATIN LITERATURE.

Latin Literature. By J. W. Mackail. (Murray.)—Mr. Mackail has given in less than three hundred pages a brilliant and fascinating sketch of the course which Latin literature ran during more than six centuries. The little volume is full of warmth and colour and of fine criticism finely expressed. The authors passed in review are judged in an open-minded and liberal manner by one whose appreciation of their merits has not been sapped by his very clear recognition of their faults. With Mr. Mackail's critical estimates of Latin writers there is little reason to disagree. He very properly tones down the extravagant admiration which has often been expressed for the 'Attis' of Catullus (which he miscalls "Atys"). But the glowing chapter on Lucretius embodies one common error—that of crediting the poet with the invention of those anticipations of modern science which have in our time exalted the fame of the poem to a higher pitch than it ever reached before. Lucretius was beyond question indebted for these anticipations to the despised Epicurean philosophers of Greece; nothing but the masterly presentment is the poet's own. In the same chapter we miss a recognition of the fact that Lucretius, like other Epicureans, valued science not a whit for its own sake, but only as an engine for the destruction of superstition. Mr. Mackail deals most tenderly with Statius. The poem which he describes as "of very great beauty," the epithalamium in honour of Arruntius and Violantilla, is full of violent conceits and tortured Latin. On the other hand, Claudian seems to be undervalued, and perhaps the same may be said of Martial, whose excellent technique and charming descriptions of country life and children are passed by. We have noticed in the book a certain number of errors in statement. These are nearly always slight, and could easily be removed; but while they exist they will jar upon the advanced scholar's memory and will make the younger student feel that he must not accept facts from the book without verification. The assertion that there is no elision in the hexameters of Cicero (p. 9) is strange. It is far from correct to say that the prefaces to the

plays of Plautus and allusions in them prove a number of them to have been produced during the period of the Second Punic War (p. 21). Not a single play can with any probability be referred to so early a date. There is a slight but odd error about the time occupied by Cinna over the 'Smyrna,' which is placed at ten years in spite of the familiar words of Catullus and Horace's "nonumque prematur in annum," supposed even in ancient times to be a reference to Cinna. The name Laevius Melissus on p. 38 combines the names of two different poets. The "catus Aelius Sextus" of Ennius seems to have been the sole author of the legal work called 'Tripartita' (p. 39). If C. Julius Hyginus was the author of the extant 'Fabulae' he was also in all probability author of the extant poem known as 'Poetica Astronomica' (p. 164). It is not easy to understand why "artificial optimism" should be attributed to the Stoics, who preached loudly the almost universal depravity of mankind. The opinion that, in the time of Lucretius, Epicureanism was the predominant creed among the ruling class at Rome is almost certainly wrong. Nor is it fair to say that Lucan "borrowed his ideas indifferently from the Epicurean and Stoic philosophies according to the convenience of the moment." Cicero was not recalled to Rome "within a twelvemonth" of his ejection. It is somewhat odd to say that the constitution of Sulla was "re-established in a modified form by Pompeius and Crassus in their first consulate." Here and there we find a little picturesque exaggeration. Cicero's confession that "he had thrown dust in the eyes of the jury" in the case of Cluentius is expanded into an admission "that the elaborate and impressive story which he unfolds with such vivid detail was in great part an invention of his own." There is no warrant for saying that the youthful Horace was "accepted with eagerness" by Brutus as an officer. It would be a great improvement if some definite dates were inserted on the margin; for example, the dates of the birth and death of Terence, which are hinted at allusively. Sometimes the method of exposition tends to obscure the chronology. No one would guess from the third chapter or the preceding one that the death of Lucilius and the death of Afranius both fell within the lifetime of Cicero. But in spite of these and other small defects, Mr. Mackail's book is veritably "aureolus libellus." No more stimulating "protreptic" to the study of Latin literature could be placed by a teacher in a student's hands.

The Speech of Cicero in Defence of Cluentius. Translated into English with an Introduction and Notes by W. Peterson. (Macmillan & Co.)—An annotated translation of Cicero's defence of Cluentius, by Dr. Peterson, appeared in 1882; but the present work is practically a new undertaking rather than a revised edition. In the interval much attention has been paid by scholars to this fascinating speech, and every recent contribution to its criticism has been carefully weighed by Dr. Peterson. It is pleasant to note that much of the new available material has been supplied by English scholars. The introduction deals boldly and effectively with the numerous knotty problems which Cicero's speech presents, and the conclusions reached are for the most part as cogent as the somewhat obscure evidence will permit. A strong case is made out for the view (not accepted by the majority of critics) that Cluentius was formally charged, under the sixth section of the "lex Cornelia de sicariis et veneficiis," with bribing a jury to compass the death of an enemy. If this opinion be correct, as we deem it to be, it leads almost of necessity to a conclusion which Dr. Peterson rejects, namely, that Cicero misrepresented either the actual terms of this sixth section, or the construction which had been placed upon them

by lawyers and by courts. At first sight it appears almost incredible that Cicero should have been guilty of declaring that only senators and certain other specified classes of persons could be held liable under the section, if, in fact, the statute contained other words which modified or nullified the effect of the words which he quotes. But the orator was capable of using perversely statutes and legal formulæ to a far greater extent than scholars have usually been willing to recognize. Any one who has studied long and carefully the speeches for Quintius and for Caecina must feel that Cicero's capacity for such perversion was almost unlimited. And in the present instance, if his case on the terms of the law had been as strong as his professions about it are, his mode of treatment would surely have been far different. As it is, he deals with the whole matter in a most tentative and imperfect fashion. The question whether Cluentius had been guilty of bribing a jury is first discussed with the utmost elaboration, but without any reference to the statute. Until nearly three-quarters of the speech are over, we hear only vaguely of the "invidia" attaching to the charge, and when mention is at last made of the law in connexion with it the orator speaks in a very curious manner: "I, who was bound to know the laws under which I am called upon to plead, and with which I have to deal, immediately told Habitus that he was not liable under the section." Cicero never claimed to be a great jurisconsult, and it is strange that he did not fortify his opinion by an appeal to men of greater repute for learning in the law if such an appeal were really possible. Nowhere does he state that skilled lawyers and courts had not supported a different view of the matter; and the omission is most suspicious. Next he catches at a statement made by the opposing counsel that it was expedient to give the law a wider interpretation. When he finally comes face to face with the actual words used in the sixth section, he does not deal with them like a man who has a strong case. It is almost certain that he does not quote in full. For example, it is hardly to be supposed that Sulla, when he incorporated in his enactment earlier provisions, relieved the relations of the senators from liability. In view of the incompleteness of the quotations, we should have expected a direct and even triumphant assertion that the statute contained not a word which the other side could quote; but this we do not get. Cicero insinuates rather than states (§ 149) that he will deal with all the arguments which his opponent had urged in connexion with the sixth section of the Cornelian law. But no one who is well acquainted with his manner will believe that he has carried this out. In the discussion which we do get there are obvious weaknesses, irrelevancies, and omissions. The contentions quoted from the other side are all directed to expediency; but the opposing counsel must have appealed to legal authority and decided cases. Had he omitted to do so, or been unable to do so, Cicero would have ridden over him roughshod. But the problem is "res longi subelli" (to quote a phrase of Pompeius, reported by Cicero), and we have only been able to present in part the reasons for believing that the dust which Cicero boasted of having thrown in the eyes of the jury was intended to render them blind rather than to the law than to the facts on which the issue turned. Dr. Peterson's translation is admirably lucid and forcible, and the annotations are most valuable in projecting rays of light into the numerous dark recesses of Cicero's speech. It is really matter for regret that the introduction and notes, which go quite a long way towards constituting an edition of the oration, were not further extended and connected with a text of the Latin, so as to fulfil that purpose, the translation being left to stand by itself.

Les Fabulistes Latins depuis le Siècle d'Auguste jusqu'à la fin du moyen âge. Par L. Hervieux. 3 vols. (Paris, Firmin Didot.)—*Phaëdri Fabulae Aesopicae.* Recensuit L. Havet. (Hachette & Cie.)—The work of M. Hervieux is in three volumes, two of which form a second edition ("entièrement refondue") of his 'Phèdre et ses Anciens Imitateurs,' originally published in 1885, while the third bears the parallel title, 'Avianus et ses Anciens Imitateurs.' The researches of M. Hervieux have been familiarly known for the last ten years to all who have had occasion to busy themselves with the ancient fabulists or any of the mediæval writings derived from them. His protracted inquiries have taken him over a vast amount of ground which he was the first thoroughly to explore. He writes in a somewhat prolix manner, but his very prolixities are of a kind to be relished by any one who is in the slightest degree possessed of a scholar's instincts. The story of the quest is told with many biographical and personal details, which serve to bring the writer's ingenuous enthusiasm vividly before the reader. There is a curious incident connected with the great war of 1870. M. Hervieux received intelligence that there existed in the Strasbourg Library a MS. containing a collection of Aesopic fables in Latin, and the news overwhelmed him with delight ("me combla de joie"). He wrote to the librarian to make an appointment for July 9th, 1870, but as that time proved to be inconvenient he passed into Switzerland, intending to take Strasbourg on his way back to Paris. At Lausanne, on August 7th, he learned of the early French disasters, and returned to Paris without seeing the MS., which very soon perished when the Strasbourg Library was fired by the German shells. For some time after this the scholarly desires in M. Hervieux, which drew him towards the libraries of Germany, did battle with his feelings as a patriot: "Je sentais bien que je devrais fuir par surmonter la répugnance que, sous l'influence d'événements encore récents, j'éprouvais à me mettre en relation avec un Allemand même crudit." The author's investigations into the many ramifications of his subject were carried out in libraries in all parts of Europe over a long space of time. But he was forced to publish even the second edition of his 'Phèdre et ses Anciens Imitateurs' without any opportunity having been accorded to him for examining the MS. which transcended in interest all others which came within his scheme—the codex from which Pithou published the *editio princeps* of Phaedrus in 1596. This codex is in private hands in France, yet, incredible as the fact may appear, M. Hervieux has never been permitted to obtain a sight of it. But almost immediately after the appearance of M. Hervieux's second edition a facsimile of the MS. was brought out by M. Ulysse Robert. The circumstances were such as must have caused anguish to the soul of any scholar so keen as M. Hervieux; but the language he uses about the matter is absolutely untinged by bitterness. The bypaths traversed by the author lead him to results of many diverse kinds interesting to specialists in many departments. For the study of the literature of the Middle Ages, and in particular of the early literature of France, the work is of high importance. There is much in it to attract English readers. There is a version of the Aesopic fables in Latin elegiacs which had an immense popularity. M. Hervieux has identified the author (hitherto commonly described as "the Anonymus of Nevelet") with a certain Walther, chaplain to Henry II. of England. The king, purposing to wed his daughter to the young King of the Sicilies, dispatched his chaplain, a man of high character and great learning, for the purpose of completing the education of his future son-in-law. Walther is known to have composed for his pupil a Latin exercise-book. The elegiac version of the fables is made from a Latin

prose collection which the MSS. attribute, bewilderingly, to "Romulus," while this again is derived directly from Phaedrus. M. Hervieux conjectures, a little fancifully, that the first draft of the elegiacs was put together by the young king as an exercise and then corrected by his instructor. Another Englishman who figures in M. Hervieux's pages is Alexander Neckam, a native of St. Albans. Neckam studied at Paris, of which there is a glowing description in an extant Latin poem attributed to him. He seems to have been ultimately head of the Augustinian establishment at Exeter (1213). His name suggested puns, a specimen of which occurs in one of two extant versions of his epitaph: "Dictus erat Nequam, vitam duxit tamen aequam." The volume dealing with Avianus and his imitators contains less of novel matter than the other two, but the complete text of the so-called "Novus Avianus" of Munich is now published for the first time, also the text of the "Anti-Avianus" which is contained in a unique MS. of the Cambridge University Library. But we have been able to give only a faint idea of the richness of the lore which the remarkable work of M. Hervieux comprises. Every detail in it is worked out with the utmost conscientiousness. M. Hervieux is a worthy successor of Pithou, "the Varro of France," and of Daniel, both of whom connected their names intimately with his chosen studies.—The edition of the text of Phaedrus by M. Havet is equally laborious in its kind, although its kind is different. There is a reason for linking the volume with those of M. Hervieux, viz., that it displays the importance, in one direction, of that scholar's labours, on which the ascertainment of the true text of Phaedrus largely depends. M. Havet's critical notes give a complete account of the ancient evidence for the text and also a very full record of the attempts which have been made by scholars, from the time of Pithou to ours, to arrive at the correct readings. The results of arduous research are presented with a brevity which is sometimes almost too severe for perfect lucidity. If it gave us nothing but this record, the edition would still be of the highest value. But there are other features in the book which endow it with an interest possessed by few recent critical editions. The editor has wide knowledge and an acute and trained critical faculty, and has produced much work of his own that will advance the study of his subject. Many of his emendations must, indeed, be pronounced to be needless, but they are nearly always striking, and, for the most part, rest on some conceived reason or principle which is often connected with the metre. Among the most brilliant corrections are two which we will quote. In iii. prol. 20, where, according to the MSS. of Pithou and of Reims, Phaedrus says of himself "quamvis in ipsa natus sum paene schola," the editor substitutes *Phoebi* for the intolerably feeble *paene*. In iv. 2, 3, the two MSS. give "sed diligenter in tuere has nenias, quantum subtilis utilitatem reperies," and M. Havet changes *subtilis* to "sub titulus." On the other hand, we have counted twenty passages (not including such as have been altered for metrical reasons) where either no cause at all has been alleged for suspecting the text or the alleged cause appears insignificant. Thus the objection taken to the grammar in the sequence "si fuerit.....commendatur" (ii. prol. 7) is insufficient. In the well-known tale about Simonides and the Dioscuri (iv. 26) Phaedrus says that when the gods drew rein at the door of the house their bodies streamed with sweat. But M. Havet wills that their temples should sweat, and not their whole bodies, so he corrects *corpora* to *tempora*, quoting "in sudore vultus tui" from Genesis. There is a fable in which the eagle carries off the fox's cubs, and the fox by pleading gets them back. Of the eagle it is said "nidoque posuit (sc. catulos) pullis, escam ut carperent."

M. Havet first punctuates between *posuit* and *pullis* from the fanciful idea that the alliteration is intolerable without the break, and then reads *carperet* (sc. *aquila*) "nam si carpturi sunt pulli, perierint catuli priusquam vulpes quidquam temptaverit." The fineness of the criticism is here excessive. Some of the corrections adopted are inherently unacceptable. Surely "pares vestrum" (iv. 17, 6), where *pares* has the sense of *similes*, is an unsound conjecture; nor is it easy to see how *lavis* (i. 26, 6) could have had the sense of *πλυντός*. Perhaps the appendices to M. Havet's edition will interest scholars even more than his critical notes. He enters into an elaborate examination of the metrical rules followed by Phaedrus. For this purpose he tacitly assumes that the fables published by Perotti are by the same hand as those which were given to the world by Pithou. In fact, Prof. Robinson Ellis seems to be the only scholar who now demurs to this view. In dealing with metre, M. Havet pursues in the main the lines traced by Prof. Lucian Müller, but he is in some directions stricter, in some laxer than his leader. After much wavering he decided that Phaedrus did not admit a short syllable before a word of cretic measurement at the end of a line. M. Havet's account of his decision is so curious that we will quote it:—

"Aliquando tamen diiudicanda res in alterutram partem erat. Itaque cum me sentirem ad credendum adduci non posse, praetereaque locum unum agnovissem esse procul dubio mutilatum, intellexi esse ex pectore exigendam, quae prius obtorperat animus, criticam ignaviam. Atque modo litterulas, modo voculas aut loco movi aut addidi aut leviter immutavi, donec iustaurata est in toto Phaedro severa illa regula quae in toto Seneca inviolata conspicietur."

There are thirteen or fourteen lines in Phaedrus which contradict the rule observed by Seneca in his tragedies. It is not surprising to find that the objections which M. Havet felt bound to furbish up, on the score of sense and grammar, to reinforce those derived from metre are often of a very unsubstantial character. M. Havet makes an attack, in part misconceived and unsuccessful, on Lachmann's canon about the elision of the final syllable in words of iambic measurement. There is needless asperity in the language used, although it has a picturesqueness which will remind the reader of Cobet's Latin style. For example, he calls Lachmann "volum Minoae vel Lycurgum iambicarum." We must confess to feeling some sympathy with the substance of a passage concerning the use which scholars make of accent for the determination of metrical problems, in spite of the not quite commendable tone: "qualis nux sub praestigatoris acetabulo, talis accentus inter manus doctissimas; ab it, redit, nec vola nec vestigium est; avis fit, aut lebes cum piscibus; plaudunt Germani pueri, plaudunt matres, Universitatum dico professores." We must not omit to mention that M. Havet has a bold theory about the prologue to book iii. being composed of two incongruous elements. This leads him on to conclusions about the original arrangement of the text and about archetypal MSS. which will no doubt attract a good deal of attention.

ECONOMIC LITERATURE.

Principles and Practice of Finance. By Edward Carroll, Jun. (Putnam's Sons.)—This book is divided, as the preface informs us, into two parts. The first deals with the "principles of finance," the second with the practical "application of those principles through the machinery of finance and commerce," that is to say through the means of banks and other credit institutions. The division, as a matter of fact, goes a great deal further. There is little in the first part to attract attention, but the second part will be useful to those who desire information on the business and monetary arrangements existing in the United States. The statements are clear, and the explanations as to the method on which

business is conducted will be convenient to many of our readers. Mr. Carroll commences with a description of the money of the United States. As a matter of fact, both gold and silver are legal tender: coins of the former metal in every case, the dollar struck from the latter metal equally so in the absence of a contract to the contrary. Besides gold and silver, as thus defined, a large part of the paper "currency" of the United States is also legal tender. These are the United States notes, both greenbacks and Treasury notes, which collectively form an amount of about 1,000,000,000, sterling. The notes of the National Banks, though not legal tender, circulate almost as freely within the limits of the Union. Gold "certificates" and silver "certificates" also play their part. These, however, only take the place of the coin or the metal against which they are issued, and thus cannot be considered as increasing the circulating medium of the country, as they simply represent actual or "potential" mintages. Besides these there is also the usual small coinage employed in the minor transactions of daily life. Having mentioned these, a description is given of the New York sub-treasury, where two-thirds of the Government revenues are received and the disbursements effected. The different systems of banks, trust companies, loan associations, and private banks are also described, and the various descriptions of stocks, bonds, and warrants. Those who have investments in American securities will find this chapter worth their attention. They may obtain some information as to the different values of the various classes of railway bonds, &c., and will be able to discriminate between a "convertible" collateral trust bond of a railway and an "inconvertible" one. This portion of the volume concludes with a few remarks on the commercial agencies which render it possible for business to be carried on throughout the United States and Canada by disseminating information as to the standing of any person engaged in business. Bradstreet's and R. G. Dunn & Co. are the agencies referred to. It is largely through the "characters" supplied by them that men in business who require "credit" are trusted or the reverse. Great care is exercised in obtaining and supplying this information, and it is not too much to say that without the existence of these institutions those traders who require "credit" to be granted to them could scarcely carry on their business. The impression which this volume gives to an English man of business is that in almost every respect a trader or a manufacturer or any one in the United States who requires the assistance which can be afforded by a bank has nearly every advantage which banking facilities can furnish, exactly as he might have it in this country. The celebrated observation that Adam Smith made as to the employment of "paper" credit and the facilities thereby given to business has been repeated often enough since his time. In number, in assistance given to trade, in importance, the railways of the United States largely surpass the railways of the United Kingdom, and a similar comparison may be made between the credit institutions of both countries. There is not in the United States the completeness of finish, the absolute accuracy of the system in existence in the old country in either case, but both are equally well adapted to meet the wants of those who employ them. We may safely recommend to our readers the portion of the volume which takes up this part of the subject. We should have been better able to say the same of the first part of the volume were it not marred by indiscriminating passages referring to the monetary controversies of the day.

Money and its Relations to Prices. By L. L. Price. (Sonnenschein & Co.)—The contribution which Mr. Price has made to the literature dealing with "the causes, measurements, and

effects of changes in general prices," which, as the title-page informs us, are the subjects to the investigation of which his inquiry has been directed, is marked by the painstaking industry and calm judgment which characterize his other works. The subject is one on which much heated controversy has taken place. Of this, however, there is no trace in Mr. Price's pages. He has approached the subject in a judicial spirit, and has avoided employing any phrases which border on controversy. To explain the scope of the work it will be advisable to deal with it in detail as far as our space will admit. The volume is divided into six chapters. Of these the first discusses the measurement of changes in price. The construction of an index number is the method usually employed. This consists in selecting a certain number of articles representative in character, assigning a number to each at the initial date whence the calculation starts, and then adding or deducting the difference according to the price in each succeeding year. The aggregate number each year shows, when compared with the original figure, the alteration which has occurred. The method is simple and, on the whole, trustworthy. A well-constructed index number is of great service, if not indispensable to the statistical student, by providing the means for registering and measuring "the changes in the purchasing power of money." The next chapter deals with the "Economic Effects of Changes in Prices." There is no dispute as to the injurious effects of sudden changes. So many payments are fixed charges which cannot be quickly altered that the influence of a sudden rise or a fall in prices is very far-reaching. Prices are measured in money. Hence when they fall the purchasing power of money increases. Creditors and holders of fixed incomes gain. They lose when the indicator on the scale moves in the opposite direction. Mr. Price quotes from Jevons, who, citing McCulloch, argues that "a fall in the value of gold must have.....a most powerfully beneficial effect." The chapters following the one which we have quoted here deal with the great changes in price due to the alterations in the quantity of "money" known to modern history. Of these the earliest is the rise of prices consequent on the discovery of America. The last three chapters refer to the changes during the present century. That period—now so nearly closed—has exhibited more distinctly than any other to which dependable observation extends movements in two opposite directions. The earlier and the later years of this century are marked by a remarkable fall, the more central years of the century by a remarkable rise in prices. No dispute has ever arisen over the moving cause of the alterations in prices after the discoveries of gold in California and Australia, but the most violent, it might almost be said the most acrimonious economic controversy which recent years have witnessed has taken place over the discussion whether the disruption of the bimetallic tie which bound the gold standard of the West to the silver standard of the East is or is not at the base of the drop in prices which has taken place since 1873. It is beyond our province to enter into this discussion. To undertake it would require a careful inquiry into many other subjects than those which Mr. Price has chronicled. Diminution in cost of production and in cost of carriage has no doubt helped to bring about the reduction of price. The effect on some industries in the country, particularly on those concerned with agriculture, has been most marked and equally disastrous. Mr. Price has been well advised to avoid the dangerous attempt to describe "the uncertain region of the future." His chronicle of the changes in prices down to our own days will be read with pleasure and with profit. It originally formed the basis of the Newmarch Lectures for 1895, for which both the subject chosen and its treatment were in the highest degree suitable.

Select Tracts and Documents illustrative of English Monetary History, 1626-1730. By W. A. Shaw. (Clement Wilson.)—This book belongs to a class the number of which it is desirable should be extended. It is a reprint of original documents bearing on a chapter of domestic history which at the present time possesses much practical importance—the monetary questions which troubled the statesmen of this country from the earliest days, involving the maintenance of the metallic currency. These include the speech of Sir Robert Cotton (the founder of the celebrated library) which he made before the Privy Council in 1626 in opposition to a plan then proposed for debasing the standard of the coin. The difficulty of the moment was to prevent the export of the coin of the country, owing to the Mint rates current in this country differing from the actual market rates and values of the precious metals. There were two modes of procedure open to Charles I. to prevent bullion brokers from availing themselves of the means of making an unfair profit by exporting the coin. One was to raise the tariff of the coins of this country against foreign coin; the other was to retain the old denominational value of the coin while diminishing the weight of metal in the coin itself. By following this latter method and imposing a heavy "seignorage" on minting, it was argued that the king might make a considerable profit out of the transaction, while the export of coin might be checked. The dishonourable nature of the plan was as obvious as the impossibility of its success, considering the difference between the existing Mint tariff and the actual prices of the precious metals abroad. Cotton's speech assisted the defeat of the proposal; the debased coin which had recently been issued was withdrawn, and the speech remains a valuable record, showing that the proper principles of monetary legislation in this connexion were understood at the time. We have to note, for correction in a future edition, that Mr. Shaw has followed the incorrect version of Sir R. Cotton's speech which in the last paragraph misprints the word *parity*, replacing it by the word "purity." The words of the context, "If the proportion of gold and silver to each other be brought to that parity.....that neither be too rich for the other," &c., show at once what the proper reading should be. The quotations from the writings of Henry Robinson are curious from the personal interest which must be felt in this highly gifted and versatile man. We only wish that Mr. Shaw had reprinted the whole of Robinson's pamphlets instead of these extracts. The tables of exchange which follow are historically curious. One of the most important figures in the controversy which arose around the recoinage of 1696 was John Locke. His opponents are represented in this volume by a pamphlet of Sir Richard Temple and the most curious performance of J. S. The latter writer hit upon the singular expedient of publishing his own opinions as an interpolation in a tract by Sir Walter Raleigh, into which he inserted his own criticism of Locke's 'Proposals.' Locke, like Cotton, and also like Petty, opposed the reduction of the standard coin. There are weak points in Locke's arguments, but he had the merit of opposing a project popular at the time, as it has been since, of lowering the standard by adding to the nominal value of the coin. The real remedy against the export of the full-weighted silver coin would have been an alteration in the tariff. The over-valuation of gold as compared with silver made it to the interest of debtors to pay their obligations in gold and to melt down the silver. Perhaps the most interesting papers in the volume are contained in the last two sections: the Mint reports of Sir Isaac Newton and Conduitt's observations upon the state of the coinage in 1730. Sir Isaac Newton's Mint reports are the official documents which, as Master and Warden of the Mint, he prepared whilst he held that

office. These have been unaccountably neglected. Three, as Mr. Shaw mentions, have previously appeared in print in the 'Select Tracts on Money' printed by the Political Economy Club, under the care of McCulloch. One with another paper was included in the volume of the report of the International Monetary Conference, 1878, and one of them, at least, was known to Prof. Jevons. Newton perceived that the exportation of the silver coins resulted from the over-valuation of the guinea. This we may best express in his own words, in the report dated July 7th, 1702: "Gold is therefore at too high a rate in England by about 10d. or 12d. in the guinea." Newton would have preferred a lower valuation than the 21s. at which it was fixed. The clearness of his explanations is an admirable exemplification of the power with which real ability can deal with topics not perhaps naturally in its province, and explain them to unskilled readers.—Mr. Wilson has also sent us a second edition of Mr. Shaw's valuable *History of the Currency*, which we reviewed a little more than a year ago (*Athen.* No. 3530).

Mr. W. J. Stevens has written a sensible little volume on *Home Railways as Investments* (Effingham Wilson). It contains nothing novel, but a great deal that is sound and sensible. His remarks on the South-Eastern Railway are particularly to the point. Whether at its present high price the Deferred Stock of the Caledonian can be called "one of the most promising stocks in the home railway market" may be doubted.

REPRINTS.

THE pretty little edition of Sir Thomas Browne's *Hydriotaphia and The Garden of Cyrus*, which Dr. W. A. Greenhill had nearly finished at the time of his lamented decease, has been completed by his friend Mr. Marshall, and added to the "Golden Treasury Series" of Messrs. Macmillan, in which Dr. Greenhill's exhaustive edition of the 'Religio Medici' was published. The present volume is constructed on the same principles. The text has been carefully constituted, an elaborate bibliography is prefixed, and notes and a useful glossarial index added. It is rather a disappointment to find that Dr. Greenhill did not annotate 'The Garden of Cyrus' more liberally. He considered, Mr. Marshall tells us, that "any attempt to collect a body of notes upon the zoological, botanical, and antiquarian subjects discussed would be a failure, owing to the difference between the scientific learning of the seventeenth century and of the nineteenth." But it is just of the science of the seventeenth century that the ordinary reader of Sir Thomas Browne feels ignorant, and no one was more competent to enlighten him than Dr. Greenhill.

One of the most satisfactory reprints we have met with for a long time is that of *Poems by John Donne*, added by Messrs. Lawrence & Bullen to the pretty "Muses' Library," which has given the publishers a strong claim on the gratitude of all lovers of English poetry. Mr. E. K. Chambers, who has edited the two volumes, has done his work exceedingly well. He has paid laudable attention to the bibliography of Donne's works. He has collated the texts of the early editions in the most exemplary manner, and has printed the variants at the foot of the page. He has added abundant notes, which evince a good knowledge of the persons and literature of the period (we have detected only two trifling misprints), furnished a selection from the doubtful poems, and printed some pieces hitherto uncollected. Donne is a writer of whom it is not at all wise to print every scrap recoverable, and Mr. Chambers has been wisely sparing in his additions. In an introduction Mr. Saintsbury assigns a higher place to Donne as a poet than we can concede. No doubt there are splendid bits in Donne, but he seems to us

distinctly to belong to the giants, and not to the gods; and when Mr. Saintsbury gravely tells his readers that Donne is "a lesser poet than Dante" it is impossible to help feeling that the mere act of comparison is a little absurd. Donne, as Mr. Saintsbury sees, is at his best in his lyrics; but somehow lyric verse was in the air at the beginning of the seventeenth century, and it seemed impossible for any one who was anything of a poet to fail to write at least one or two good songs. Still, we do not think Donne had a good ear, although Mr. Saintsbury is probably right in thinking that the excessive harshness of his satires was due to a pedantic copying of Persius.

Those who remember the two thin volumes bound in green which formed the first edition of *The Riches of Chaucer* still cherish a feeling of gratitude to the amiable man who introduced them to the study of the poet, and will be glad to see a fourth edition has been issued by Messrs. Macmillan of the book which Cowden Clarke originally brought out in 1835. The memoir might have been revised with advantage.—Messrs. Constable have sent us vols. xxxix. to xli. of their reissue of the "Author's Favourite Edition" of the Waverley Novels. Two of them are filled by *Woodstock*. In the third are collected *The Highland Widow*, *The Two Drovers*, and other tales.—*Japhet in Search of a Father* and *The Dog Piend* form the most recent additions to the pleasant edition of Capt. Marryat's novels which Mr. Brimley Johnson is editing and Messrs. Dent & Co. are publishing. Mr. C. O. Murray and Mr. Symington are the illustrators. Mr. Johnson's prefaces contain sensible criticism and supply all the information needed.

Another dainty volume is *The Lyrical Poems of William Wordsworth*, edited by Mr. Rhys, and published by Messrs. Dent. The introduction is more interesting and unaffected than some of Mr. Rhys's compositions.

Messrs. Macmillan & Bowes, of Cambridge, have sent us a collected edition of the verses of the late J. K. Stephen, under the title of *Lapsus Calami, and other Verses*. A capital likeness of the author faces the title-page, and a memoir by Sir Herbert Stephen, written in excellent taste, is prefixed to the poems.

Life's Little Ironies has been added to the admirable edition of Mr. Hardy's works that Messrs. Osgood, McIlvaine & Co. are issuing.—Miss Violet Hunt's clever story *The Maiden's Progress* (Chapman & Hall) has reached a third edition.

From Mr. George Allen we have received the second volume of the reprint of *Fors Clavigera*, and also a reissue of Mr. Ruskin's *Letters to the Clergy*.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

MR. J. S. FLETCHER's *Life in Arcadia* has emerged from the press of Mr. John Lane clothed in all the dainty conceits peculiar to the "Bodley Head." It is charmingly bound, quaintly illustrated, and the type is excellent. Of the subject-matter there is scarcely so much to be said. Mr. Fletcher, as "A Son of the Soil," has already made the reading public familiar with his sympathy with and insight into nature, and a certain charm that he possesses for writing about her and her children. The present sketches, many of which have already appeared singly, are scarcely the better for being collected under one cover. Few of them run to a dozen pages, and there is a monotony about them that destroys their effect when read consecutively. They are grouped under three headings, and introduced by some graceful lines as a proem. The first group, entitled "Unconscious Comedians," flavours too much of classic fables, and is less successful than the second, "A Group of Great People," in which the author contents himself with sketches of village characters. The scenes collected under the third group, "Life's Tragedy," are distinctly the least commonplace, and are full of sugges-

tions which would have been welcome in a more developed form. This is especially the case in 'The Loneliest Man Alive,' the idea of which is not so original as the manner in which it already is, and might still further be, worked out. The sentiment, being so concentrated, is also a little strained in the third group of studies, but it must be admitted that 'The Last Muster' is an admirable and most pathetic little picture.

MESSRS. CLOWES & SONS publish *The Political Laws of the South African Republic*, with an Appendix containing the Constitution of the Orange Free State, translated by Mr. W. A. Macfadyen. This little volume contains only that which its title sets forth, and is not supplied with notes or cases. It is worth remark that the ninth article of the Transvaal Constitution distinctly sets forth the fact that "the people will not allow any equalization of the coloured inhabitants with the white."

M. EMILE GRUCKER, whose name betrays a German origin, has published a large octavo volume on the theme of *Lessing* (Paris, Berger-Levrault & Cie.), a continuation of, and necessary corollary to, his previous work 'Histoire des Doctrines Littéraires et Esthétiques en Allemagne.' It is undoubtedly a sign of moral health in these days of decadent and pornographic literature to return upon Lessing, the sanest, cleanest, most logical critic any country has produced, and at the present juncture Lessing, rightly understood, might again be of great value as he was in the past. Unfortunately M. Grucker's book adds nothing to our knowledge of the great German writer nor to our appreciation of his merits. It is an honest, straightforward, plodding piece of work, devoid of acute aperçus and vivid intuition, betraying in this, too, its Teutonic origin; narrating Lessing's life; discussing and resuming in detail all his writings, but drawing thence no conclusions; making no references to the present state either of German or of European literature, such as would have given a new tone, an air of actuality to the work, which as it stands has nothing to distinguish it from previous biographies of Lessing in German, English, or French.

We are glad to receive yet another volume, the twelfth, of the new edition of *Meyer's Konversations-Lexikon* (Leipzig, Bibliographisches Institut). This valuable encyclopædia continues to be distinguished by fulness and accuracy. The instalment before us contains excellent articles on Mexico, the Mediterranean, on coinage and coins, and good if brief biographies of the Napoleons. There are some really serviceable maps, and the plates illustrating the nerves and muscles and those of the "Kultur der Metallzeit" are good specimens of what illustrations for popular works ought to be. British publishers might profit by the lesson.

We have on our table *India: Forty Years of Progress and Reform*, by R. P. Karkaria (Frowde),—*The West Indies and the Spanish Main*, by J. Rodway (Fisher Unwin),—*Scott's Lady of the Lake*, Cantos I. and II., edited by Rev. A. E. Woodward (Bell & Sons),—*One Hundred Original Papers in Difficult Higher Arithmetic*, by W. S. Thomson (Simpkin & Co.),—*Selections from Longfellow's Poems*, including 'Evangeline,' edited by M. T. Quinn (Bell & Sons),—*Annual Register of the University of Chicago, July, 1894-July, 1895* (Chicago, University Press),—*The New Defences of Copenhagen*, by Lieut.-Col. H. Frobenius (Chatham, Mackay & Co.),—*Electric Wiring, for the Use of Architects, Underwriters, and the Owners of Buildings*, by R. Robb (Macmillan),—*Industrial Day-Dreams: Studies in Industrial Ethics and Economics*, by S. E. Keeble (Stock),—*Love-Fugue*, by J. B. Frost (The Roxburgh Press),—*The Crime of the Century*, by R. Ottolengui (Putnam's Sons),—*Heroines of Daily Life*, by F. Mundell (Sunday School Union),—*Studies in Black and Red*, by J. Forster (Ward

& Downey).—*The Happy Wanderer, and other Verse*, by P. Hemingway (Elkin Mathews).—*The Child: its Spiritual Nature*, by H. K. Lewis (Macmillan).—*Texts and Studies: The Athanasian Creed and its Early Commentaries* (Cambridge, University Press).—*The Jewish Scriptures: the Books of the Old Testament in the Light of their Origin and History*, by A. K. Fiske (Nutt).—*Cœur d'Or*, by Flagey (Paris, Calmann Lévy).—*Reinholdskied*, translated by G. Schmilinsky (Halle a. d. S., Hendel).—and *Grundriss der englischen Metrik*, by J. Schipper (Williams & Norgate). Also the following New Editions: *Mountain, Moor, and Loch*, illustrated by Pen and Pencil on the Route of the West Highland Railway (Causton & Sons).—*Elements of Music*, by F. Peterson (Augener & Co.).—*Micro-Organisms and Disease*, by E. Klein, M.D. (Macmillan).—and *The Archipelago on Fire*, by Jules Verne (Sampson Low).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

People's (Rev. H. W. W.). *The Life of Privilege, Possession, Peace, and Power*, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Precious Thoughts from Kabbalah, 4to. 2/6 cl.
Strong's (T. B.). *Christian Ethics*, 8vo. 15/ cl. (Bampton Lectures, 1895.)

Law.

Ball's (H.). *Cardinal Rules of Legal Interpretation*, 12/6 cl.
Mayne's *Criminal Law of India*, demy 8vo. 38/ net, cl.

Poetry and the Drama.

Cayser's (C. W.). *Poems on Love and Nature*, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.
Elizabethan Sonnet Cycles, ed. M. F. Cowley, Vol. 2, 5/ net.
Maugham's (H. M.). *The Husband of Poverty*, a Drama, 3/6 cl.
O'Connell's (A. J.). *Ultima Thule*, and other Verses, 3/6 cl.

Philosophy.

Beant's (A.). *The Path of Discipleship*, Four Lectures, cr. 8vo. 2/ net, cl.
Stanley's (A. F.). *The Growth of the Soul, a Sequel to "Esoteric Buddhism"*, cr. 8vo. 5/ net, cl.

History and Biography.

Johnson's *Lives of the Poets*, ed. by Waugh, Vol. 5, 6/ cl.
Purvis (W. F.) and Bigge's (L. V.). *South Africa, its People, Progress, and Problems*, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.

Geography and Travel.

Burlett's (C. R. B.). *Tours in East Anglia*, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.
Pocket Company's (London). *Worfolk, Devonshire*, by R. Dodwell, 12mo. 4/ each, cl.

Philology.

Fian's (Madame). *Selection of French Idioms*, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.

Science.

Mannatyn's (G. A.). *Rheumatoid Arthritis, its Pathology*, 8vo. 7/6 net.
Dixon's (H. R.). *The Student's Handbook of British Mosses*, illustrated, 8vo. 18/6 net, cl.
Doyle's (R. W.). *Notes on the More Common Diseases of the Eye*, cr. 8vo. 2/ net.
Goodall (E. W.) and Washbourn's (J. W.). *Manual of Infectious Diseases*, 8vo. 15/ cl.
Morris's (Rev. F. O.). *A History of British Birds*, Vol. III., 15/ net, cl.
Bates's (Prof. F.). *The History of Mankind*, Vol. 1, 12/ net.
Smith's (W. R.). *The Laboratory Text-Book of Public Health*, 8vo. 20/ cl.
Swann's (H. K.). *A Concise Handbook of British Birds*, 12mo. 3/6 net, cl.
Whiting's (J.). *The Cube Calculator for Use of Architects, Surveyors*, 8vo. 4/ cl.

General Literature.

Armstrong's (A. J.). *The Cobbler of Kierkebrae, a Romance of Galloway*, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.
Brunker's (Lieut.-Col. H. M. H.). *Notes on Organization and Equipment*, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.
Cliff's (F. H.). *Manual of Italian Literature*, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.
Follett's (M. E.). *The Speaker of the House of Representatives*, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.
Marryat's (Capt.). *Mr. Midshipman Easy*, illustrated by F. Pegram, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Martin's (Mrs. H.). *Out of the Workhouse*, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.
Murray's (D. C.). *The Bishop's Amusement, a Comedy of Crime*, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Foster's (as told by Statesmen, Soldiers, &c.), collected by J. F. B. Lillard, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.
Byder's (H. P.). *Cycling and Shooting Knickerbockers*, &c., How to Knit Them, 4to. 2/ cl.
Scott's (Sir W.). *Fair Maid of Perth*, 2 vols. 12mo. 3/ net, cl.
Thousand and One Nights, by Lane, introd. by Jacobs, illustrated by Brangwyn, 6 vols. 15/ net.

FOREIGN.

Theology.

Dowes (G. M.). *Hymn Inedicti, 6th Series*, 9m. 50.
Friedmann (M.). *Onkelos u. Akyfas*, 3m.
Klinger (P.). *Ob. Glauben u. Wissen*, 4m.

Fine Art and Archaeology.

Lanciani (R.). *Forma Urbis Romæ*, Fasc. 4, 20m.
Schubart (F. W.). *Die Glocken im Herzogt. Anhalt*, 28m.

History and Biography.

Chassin (C. L.). *Les Pacifications de l'Ouest, 1794-1801*, Vol. 1, 10fr.
Reichardt (H.). *Les Aventures de ma Vie*, Vol. 4, 3fr. 50.

Philology.

Ströbel (H.). *Bericht üb. die Litteratur zu Ciceros rhetorischen Schriften* (1881-93), Part 2, 1m. 80.

Science.

Corlieu (A.). *Centenaire de la Faculté de Médecine de Paris* (1794-1894), 100fr.
Heger (E.). *Die Erhaltung der Arbeit*, 8m.
Müller (K.). *Mappe Mundt*, Part 4, 5m.
Müller (P. C. G.). *Krupp's Gust-stahlfabrik*, 25m.
Reuter (E.). *Die Palpen der Rhopaloceren*, 16m.
Rosen (F.). *Anatomische Wandtafel der vegetabilischen Nahrungs- u. Genussmittel*, Part 2, 12m. 50.
Thoulet (J.). *Océanographie (Dynamique)*, Part 1, 5fr.

General Literature.

Delard (E.). *Ames Simples*, 3fr. 50.
Goethe Jahrbuch, hrsg. v. L. Geiger, Vol. 17, 10m.
Marguerite (P.). *Mon Père*, 3fr. 50.
Pierrefeu (G. de). *Dans l'Eglise*, 3fr. 50.
Ricard (J.). *Ménages de Paris*, 3fr. 50.

RHONA'S CHRISTMAS VISION.

(FROM 'RHONA BOSWELL'S LOVE-LETTERS'.)

I.

ON Christmas-eve I seed in dreams the day
When Herne the scollard comed an' said to me,
"He's off, that rye o' yourn, gone clean away
Till swallow-time; he's left this letter: see."
In dreams I heerd the bee an' grasshopper,
Like on that mornin', buz through Raxton Hollow,
"She'll live till swallow-time an' then she'll mer,
For never will the rye come back to her
Wot leaves her till the comin' o' the swallow."

II.

All night I heerd them bees an' grasshoppers;
All night I smelt the breath o' grass an' may,
Mixed sweet wi' smells o' honey from the furze,
Like on that mornin' when you went away;
All night I heerd in dreams my daddy say,
Sayin', "De blessed chi'nd give de chollo,
O' Bozzle's breed—tans, varday, greis, o' an' all—
To see dat tarno rye o' hern palat!
Wot's left her till the comin' o' the swallow."

III.

I woke an' went a-walkin' on the ice
All white with snow-dust, jist like sparklin' loon,
An' soon beneath the stars I heerd a vice,
A vice I knowed an' often, heerd shooin;
An' then I seed a shape as thin as twee;
I knowed it wur my blessed mammy's mollo,
"Rhona," she sez, "that tarno rye o' you love,
He's thinkin' on you; don't you go an' rone;
You'll see him wi' the comin' o' the swallow."

IV.

When he wur gone it seemed to kill the grass
For you," she sez, "and hush the brooklet's
gillies";
There worn't no smell, dear, in the sweetest cas,
An' when the summer brought the water lilies,
An' when the sweet winds waved the golden giv,
The skies above 'em seemed as bleak an' hollo;
As now, when all the world seems frozen yip;
The months are long, but mammy says you'll live
By thinkin' o' the comin' o' the swallow."

V.

She sez, "The whinchat soon wi' silver throat
Will meet the stonchat in the buddin' whin,
An' soon the blackcap's airlied gillie 'all float
From light-green boughs through leaves a-peepin'
thin;
The wheatear soon 'all bring the willow-wren,
An' then the fust fond nightingale 'all follow,
A-callin' 'Come, dear,' to his laggin' hen
Still out at sea, 'the spring is in our glen;
Come, darlin', wi' the comin' o' the swallow."

VI.

An' she wur gone! An' then I read the words
In mornin' twilight wot you rote to me;
They made the Christmas shine with summer birds,
An' spring-leaves shine on every frozen tree;
An' when the dawnin' kindled Raxton spire,
An' curdin' winter-clouds burnt gold an' lollo,
Round the dear sun, wot seemed a yelk o' fire,
"Another night," I sez, "has brought him nigher;
He's comin' with the comin' o' the swallow."

- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| 1. English gentleman. | 2. Die. |
| 3. Laugh. | 4. Girl. |
| 5. Whole. | 6. Tents, waggons, horses. |
| 7. Young gentleman. | 8. Back. |
| 9. Salt. | 10. Hear. |
| 11. Smoke. | |
| 12. Spirit, generally pronounced <i>mullo</i> , but sometimes in the Midlands <i>mollo</i> . | |
| 13. Young gentleman. | 14. Weep. |
| 15. Song. | 16. Hay. |
| 17. Wheat. | |
| 18. Black, mostly pronounced <i>kawlo</i> , but sometimes in the Midlands <i>hollo</i> . | |
| 19. Snow. | 20. Red. |

VII.

An' soon the bull-pups found me on the Pool—
You know the way they barks to see me slide—
But when the skatin' bors o' Raxton Scool
Comed on, it turned my head to see 'em glide.
I seemed to see you twirlin' on your skates,
An' somethin' made me clap my hans and hollo;
"It's him," I sez, "a-chunnin' o' them 8s."
But when I woke-like—"I'm in the gal wot waits
Alone," I sez, "the comin' o' the swallow."

VIII.

"Swallow" seemed ringin' in the Christmas-chime;
"Swallow" seemed rit on everything I seed,
In beads o' frost along the nets o' rime
Sparkling on every frozen rush an' reed;
An' when the pups began to bark an' play,
An' frisk an' scabble an' bite my frock an' wallow
Among the snow an' fling it up like spray,
I says to them, "You know wot rote to say
He's comin' wi' the comin' o' the swallow;"

IX.

The thought on't makes the snow-drifts o' December
Seem pearly and rosy like them buds o' spring
Wot wait beneath: he's comin', pups, remember;
If not—for me no singin' birds 'all sing:
No chorin' *chiriko* 'all hold the gale
Wi' "Cuckoo, cuckoo," over hill an' hollow:
There'll be no crakin' o' the meadow-rail,
There'll be no "Jug, jug," o' the nightingale,
For her wot waits the comin' o' the swallow.

X.

Come back, *minam*,²³ an' you may kiss your han'
To that fine *ravni*²⁴ lady on the river;
I'll never call the rowin' a *chovihan*,²⁵
Nor yit a *mumple gorgie*²⁶—I'll forgive her.
Come back, *minam*: I wur to be your wife.
Come back—or say the word an' I will follow
Your footfalls round the world: I'll leave this life
(I've flung away a-ready that 'ere knife)—
I'm dyin' for the comin' o' the swallow."

THEODORE WATTS-DUNTON.

HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION.

SOME AMERICAN PAPERS.

WHEN an extensive calendar of the Earl of Dartmouth's manuscripts was published nine years ago by the Historical Manuscripts Commission, few of us would have supposed that a yet larger collection of papers relating to American affairs still remained to be discovered. We owe the important supplementary volume which has just been issued to the sagacity and enterprise of Mr. B. F. Stevens, who has enjoyed facilities for examining the collection at large through the courtesy of the present earl. Whilst Mr. Stevens was still engaged upon this independent examination, several boxes of additional manuscripts were found, and these were placed at the disposal of the Commission with an intimation that Mr. Stevens might be allowed to have access to them as before. Finally, the authorities at the Record Office decided, with excellent judgment, to entrust the preparation of this supplementary calendar to Mr. Stevens himself, another specialist, Dr. Brynmor, the Canadian archivist, being entrusted with the description of the papers relating to Canada and the other provinces of British North America, which occupy about a fourth of the space devoted to the affairs of the thirteen American colonies.

When the second Earl of Dartmouth succeeded Lord Hillsborough in the newly created office of Secretary of State for the Colonies, the relations between the latter and the mother country were already highly critical. There can be little doubt that this appointment was intended as a conciliatory measure, and, moreover, the new Secretary, as the former President of the Board of Trade and Plantations, possessed exceptional fitness for the post. A

21. Coting.
22. Cuckoo, lit. thievish bird. The English gypsies are often extremely learned in the habits of migratory birds. They say that although the whinchat and the stonchat are both haunters of whin, the former alone is migratory. They know that the male nightingale precedes the female.
23. My own.
24. Lady.
25. Witch. See Rhona's second letter, *Athen.* No. 3578.
26. Miserable Gentle.

Whig in politics and an ardent Evangelical, his lordship was certainly not unfavourably disposed to the general interests of the American colonies. He was, indeed, warmly greeted by Franklin, and during his three years of office he retained the respect of the colonists, in spite of the stern policy of repression for which he was nominally responsible. "All allow the minister in the American department to be a good man" was the frank avowal of one of the most uncompromising of the American patriots. Mr. Stevens also points out that whilst the first petition of Congress in 1774 was pronounced by Lord Dartmouth to be "a decent and proper" one, which he "cheerfully undertook" to present to the King, the presentation of a second address by the same body in the following year (the famous Olive Branch) was probably one of the last acts of his administration. Perhaps we should not be justified in attaching too great importance to this significant incident. As Mr. Stevens justly remarks, the minister was practically helpless in the current of circumstances. Whatever may have been Lord Dartmouth's attitude before the Council, he could not possibly have withstood the demand for coercion made by the inflexible sovereign supported by the full force of public opinion. Indeed, we have little else recorded in this calendar of the ministerial correspondence during the year 1775 than the reports of colonial governors, each with its own tale of "the anarchy and strife amongst the people, the acts of the provincial assemblies, the subversion of the royal authority, and the final departure of the royal governors."

But although this latest contribution to the materials for the history of the American Revolution does not throw any new light upon the nature of the main issues involved, it will undoubtedly serve to amplify many details, and to remove numerous obscurities and misapprehensions which may be found even in the pages of the greatest of the American historians.

Apart from this, the present appendix has a value of its own as a veritable model of technical skill in the treatment of historical State Papers. Mr. Stevens has not only contributed an immense amount of information respecting the history of the period, and the public careers of the principal persons referred to in this Calendar, but he has also submitted each individual paper to a close and comparative scrutiny. In fact, the *diplomatique* of this Calendar is as good as a minute and curious knowledge of the period, exhaustive research, and a thoroughly scientific method of compilation could make it.

We have been struck by the fact that Mr. Stevens is not only able to identify the initials or pseudonyms of the most obscure personages, but also to distinguish with unflinching precision between the handwriting of an original letter and a copy or draft. More than this, he volunteers the further information that two or three different copies of certain papers exist in other collections, to all of which he furnishes an exact reference. Thus a draft or copy of a paper in Lord Dartmouth's collection can be compared with the original amongst the State Papers of the Secretaries for Home, Colonial, or Foreign Affairs, of the Admiralty, War Office, or Board of Trade, at the Public Record Office, or in some private collection. Again, the biographical notes, which are another innovation in their present form, are wonderfully serviceable to the average student, and especially to those who are families. For instance, the following "note" better acquainted with the history of public men in America than with that of our own political respecting Francis Fane conveys, at least, much information in a few lines:—

"Francis Fane, M.P. for Taunton 1728, 1734, Petersfield 1741, Rochester 1747, a commissioner for trade; died member for Lyme Regis 28 May, 1757, aged 59. His brother Thomas succeeded as eighth earl of Westmoreland."

Or, again, of the more trivial correspondents,

Alexander Cameron and Ensign George Price, we learn that

"Mr. Cameron was commissary for Indian affairs. Ensign Price, 60th Regiment, was commanding officer at Fort Prince George, South Carolina."

The index, which has also been compiled by Mr. Stevens, is one of the fullest and most intelligent that have appeared in a series which excels in this department.

Of Dr. Brymner's share in the present work it is enough to say that it is characterized by the usual excellence of the reports prepared by him on kindred papers to the Canadian Government.

THE LAWS OF SUCCESSION AMONG THE PTOLEMIES.

Athenæum Club, July, 1896.

It is only since the publication of my 'Ptolemies' that the following views have become clear to me, and I hasten to make them public, pending their fuller discussion in a possible new edition of the book. It was already there observed that Ptolemaic crown princes did not marry, and in the introduction to the Revenue Papyrus I had repeated this statement, with the conjecture that it was connected with some law or practice of the succession. I am now convinced that the first Ptolemy, having been proclaimed with his Queen Berenice the legitimate sovereign of Egypt (upon the death of Alexander IV.), adopted the principle of nominating as his heir the only son born in the purple. That was, I believe, the argument of the public pronouncement to which Justin refers, whereby the old king explained and vindicated his choice. From henceforth, throughout the whole dynasty, this principle was adopted, and it was for this reason that the formal marriage of each successor followed his coronation. Any children born to him before this consecration had not the sacred blood of an actual king in their veins, and were, therefore, regarded as illegitimate. Hence Euergetes I., Philopator, Euergetes II., did not marry till comparatively late in life, when they succeeded. The kings who succeeded in their boyhood married as soon as possible. Hence a crown prince who did marry (Soter II.) divorces his wife upon his accession, and her two sons are never mentioned as having a claim to the throne. Hence, in the late members of the dynasty, the frequent suspicions of legitimacy, without a single mention of any unlawful or adulterous union on the part of the parents. Further details and one or two possible exceptions cannot be discussed here.

It remains to be examined whether this principle of only recognizing as legitimate an heir born in the purple was a new departure of the first Ptolemy, or whether it was borrowed from Pharaonic precedent. This latter is to me far the more probable, but the question has been submitted to Egyptological friends, who have not yet told me the result of their inquiry. On the importance of descent in the female line, at all events, the Ptolemies closely followed the Pharaohs. It is perfectly well known how the female succession was strictly preserved, even when the king was the founder of a new dynasty. In the same way the Ptolemaic princesses had royal rights, and for this reason the marriage of a new king with his sister was not only tolerated, but almost commanded by the desire of satisfying this condition of a legitimate succession.

It need hardly be expounded here how many difficulties in Ptolemaic history are solved by this principle, which seems to me no longer an hypothesis, but a legitimate inference from the facts, and the only rational explanation of them. The only serious objection is the silence of ancient historians on this question and the consequent silence of modern inquirers. But any one who has taken the trouble of searching through our miserable remnants of the annals of that period will agree with me that the silence

or ignorance of such men as Justin and Pausanias is of little account. Now that the new theory is formally announced, I trust it will meet with approval from Ptolemaic scholars if it does not meet with a clear refutation.

J. P. MAHAFFY.

SALE.

MESSES. PUTTICK & SIMPSON sold last week the library of the late Mr. H. S. Grazebrook, the following being some of the principal prices: Harleian Society Publications, 60 vols., 30l. 10s. Herald and Genealogist, 19 vols., 5l. 5s. Miscellanea Genealogica, a set, 6l. 10s. Staffordshire Collections, 15 vols., 10l. Notes and Queries, 66 vols., 18l. 10s. Nichols's Leicester, Vol. IV., 10l. 10s. Shaw's Staffordshire, 20l. Grazebrook's Memorandum Books and Note-books, 7l. 10s. Collection of Book-plates (ex libris), 12l. Arundel Society Publications, 15l.

THE READER.

MR. A. E. READE writes:—

"When the latest volume of the 'Dictionary of National Biography' was published the Rev. Compton Reade wrote to me on the subject of Col. John Read. I replied that the reference was not in the proof of my article on Mr. E. A. Reade which the editor did me the honour to accept, and therefore I was in no way responsible for the editor's modification of the article on Col. John Read sent to me by my esteemed kinsman and good friend General Meredith Read, and passed on, intact, by me to the editor. No one regrets more than I do the unfortunate term in which a relationship of which we are all cognizant and proud is expressed. Yet, knowing this, the Rev. Compton Reade thought fit to send you his letter. I need say no more, but will relegate him to the opinion, pious or otherwise, of your readers."

'THE KINGIS QAIR.'

Dundee, July 25, 1896.

MR. J. T. T. BROWN is surprised at the remarks in my letter on 'The Kingis Qair' which appeared in the *Athenæum* of July 11th. Possibly his surprise will be greater when he has finished reading the present letter. I desired to let him off easily by saying that the transcript which he used "was absolutely correct so far as the quotations go"; but I did not include in this certificate the memoranda to which I called attention. These memoranda, I maintain, should have been first of all examined by Mr. Brown, as affording some clue to the place of origin of the MS. But in his volume Mr. Brown jauntily dismisses this important point of his subject thus:—

"The volume most probably belonged at one time to the Sinclairs of Roslin, judging from the note on folio 230, 'liber Henricii [sic] Dmi. Sinclair,' and the signatures Maurus, Laurence, Maluin, and Elizabeth Sinclair. With a little trouble, I dare say, one might identify all the individuals, but I have not leisure to make the attempt at present."

What I urged in my letter was that, before going into minute grammatical criticism, the first duty of a critic is to ascertain the source of the MS. he is examining. In his book Mr. Brown says he has no leisure to do so; in his letter, on the other hand, he asserts that he had carefully examined "the public registers and many records," and only felt warranted in saying that the MS. had probably belonged to the Sinclairs of Roslin. The nature of this careful examination may be judged from the fact that Henry, Lord Sinclair, was not one of the Sinclairs of Roslin, because his grandfather conferred Roslin upon the eldest son of his second marriage, thus disinheriting Henry's father, and Roslin remained with the cadet branch for centuries. Mr. Brown hints that he had doubts as to whether the Henry whose signature is on the MS. was the one slain at Flodden or his grandson of the same name. But this is merely Mr. Brown's jocularity, for the second Henry only became Lord Sinclair in 1570, and Mr. Brown surely does

not mean to suggest that 'The Kingis Quair' is of so late a date as that. Referring to Elizabeth Keith, the great-granddaughter of James I., Mr. Brown says she was "in the nursery" in 1497. But as she was the wife of her first husband, Colin, Lord Oliphant, previous to 1504, she must have been wedded at a very early age indeed to fit in with Mr. Brown's chronology. She was married to William, Lord Sinclair, in 1515 (not "many years after" Flodden, as Mr. Brown asserts), and was alive in 1530. I do not know on what authority Mr. Brown states that William, Lord Sinclair, was not born in 1497; but it seems very unlikely that if he were less than sixteen years of age in 1515, he would have married a widow with three grown-up sons. But chronology is not Mr. Brown's strong point, as Prof. Skeat shows in his letter to the *Athenæum* of July 25th.

Let us now look at the faithfulness of the transcript which Mr. Brown used. I very cautiously stated that his "quotations" were correctly transcribed. Here is a list of the errors in transcription in the memoranda:—

For "Maurius Synclar" read *William Synclar*.

For "By me Edward Walker" read *Be me Edward Stalker*.

For "liber Henrici dmi Sinclar" read *liber Henrici dmi [sic] Sinclar*.

For "Elezebeth Synclar within" read *Elezebeth Synclar with my*.

For "Jeff (?) Sinclar" read *Els. Sinclar*.

For "Villiam brashine" read *Villiam brashiner*.

The errors are not intrinsically of great importance, unless argument is to be founded upon them, and Mr. Brown's mistake, as I pointed out before, was in dismissing the memoranda without adequate examination, on the plea of want of leisure.

Turning to another point in Mr. Brown's argument, as to the age of the MS., it will be found that he is on very insecure ground. He alleges that the copy of 'The Kingis Quair' cannot have been written before 1488, because an extraneous note, occurring in a blank space on one page, contains the phrase *principis nostri* referring to James IV. But the note occurs on p. 120, while the copy of 'The Kingis Quair' does not begin till p. 190. (It should be distinctly understood that the pagination is merely a device of some recent transcriber, and is not in the original.) Every expert knows that it was the usual custom to make jottings of this kind in such a volume wherever a blank space was found. I am at present editing a volume for the Scottish History Society, 'The Diary of David Wedderburne, 1587-1630,' and find on the same page entries dated 1590 and 1625; but I would never think of suggesting that the earlier entry was made at the same time as the later one. It is, therefore, perfectly possible that the whole book which contains 'The Kingis Quair' was written previous to 1488, and this irrelevant note, which is in a different handwriting, may have been interpolated subsequently. This would exclude the conjecture that Elizabeth Sinclair had caused the copy to be made, but it would not alter the curious fact that this copy was in the possession of a descendant of the supposed royal author. And I still fail to see how Mr. Brown can give such exaggerated importance to this marginal jotting, while he declines to accept the explicit statement, twice made in the book in a regular way, that James I. was the author. The suggestion of Prof. McCormick, of St. Andrews, that the phrase "maid be King James of Scotland" should be interpreted "made concerning King James," is a desperate attempt to vamp up an argument. The colophon of the poem reads *quod Jacobus primus scotorum rex Illustrissimus*, exactly in the same way as other poems in the same book are finished, e.g., *quod Galfride Chaucere*. A more accurate theory would be

that, as the title of the poem refers to James "callit ye first," it must have been transcribed after James II. came to the throne in 1437; but then no one has ever suggested that the poem is in the handwriting of James I. Prof. Skeat points out that 'The Court of Love,' from which, Mr. Brown contends, numerous passages were paraphrased in 'The Kingis Quair,' is a sixteenth century poem, while Mr. Brown supposes the MS. was written about 1490. It is also a very peculiar theory that as 'The Court of Love' is a more elaborate work than 'The Kingis Quair,' therefore it must be earlier. All experience points to quite an opposite conclusion.

A. H. MILLAR.

Cambuslang, N.B., July 27, 1896.

ON June 3rd Prof. Skeat very courteously called my attention to Dr. J. Schick's edition of Lydgate's 'Temple of Glas,' which I have since had the opportunity of reading and collating with 'The Court of Love' and 'The Kingis Quair.' That it is the earliest of the three poems I see no reason to doubt.

At this point, however, I would join issue with Prof. Skeat. His note to you raises three considerable questions. The first is what he calls "a very grave error in chronology" occasioned by the assumption that 'The Kingis Quair' is largely copied from 'The Court of Love'; the second relates to the date of 'The Court of Love'; the third is the relationship between 'The Temple of Glas,' 'The Court of Love,' and 'The Kingis Quair.' He answers the second question himself, and I am free to admit that if he is right about the date of 'The Court of Love,' then I am in error in my chronology, and one of my arguments for the late date of 'The Kingis Quair' must suffer in consequence. But I would like to ask when he came to be of opinion that 'The Court of Love' is "a poem of the sixteenth century, of which the MS. copy is also of the sixteenth century." In the 'Works of Chaucer,' vol. iv. p. 279 (Bell's edition, 1889), he refers to the Trinity College MS. R.3.19, in which the poem is found, as "written about 1500"; while in his own edition (Clarendon Press, 1894), vol. i. p. 56, after noting two poems in the same MS., specifically dated by the scribe as 1448 and 1463 respectively, he adds: "I suppose most of the pieces are in a handwriting of a later date not far from 1500." I always understood him to mean by these notes that the MS. was late fifteenth century. It certainly requires an uncommon degree of expertness to determine, on the evidence of penmanship alone, whether a MS. belongs to the year 1448, 1463, or 1501. But before 'The Court of Love' can be set down as of the sixteenth century, it goes without saying that the grammar must be reckoned with. Are the many false infinitives and participles, the personal pronouns *iche*, &c., the particle *ne*, the verbal *nam*, *nas*, *nis*, and such like—are these genuine sixteenth century survivals, or are they imitations of the archaic? If it be that, like 'The Romaunt of the Rose' (Fragment B), 'Lancelot of the Lak,' 'The Kingis Quair,' 'The Quare of Jelusy,' and others—all demonstrably fifteenth century compositions—'The Court of Love' is also written in "a purely artificial dialect such as was probably never spoken," it seems likely that the criticism which reconciles it with that group of poems will, in the end, find favour with most critics. Dr. Schick, it is interesting to observe, confesses to being "sorely puzzled concerning the author and exact date" of 'The Court of Love' (Pref. cxxxi). Until Prof. Skeat shows reasons for his assertion that that poem belongs to the sixteenth century, I shall continue to look hopefully for a solution of the puzzle, both as regards author and date, in the period between 1440 and 1480.

I shall not attempt to discuss the question of relationship between 'The Temple of Glas,' 'The Court of Love,' and 'The Kingis Quair.'

It is impossible to do so within reasonable compass. I think, however, it is clear from Dr. Schick's excellent introduction and notes that had he not been relying implicitly on the introduction to 'The Kingis Quair' (Scottish Text Society edition), some of his difficulties concerning that poem would have disappeared. His criticism of it as a literary composition is the best I have met with anywhere. "Two-thirds of the poetry of 'The Kingis Quair,'" he says, "lie in King James himself, his person, his fate, his love, and his death" (Pref. cxlv); but when the romantic wooing at Windsor is proved by the records to be purely mythical, the note of "personal interest" becomes a very much diminished quantity. If lines like 196-208 of 'The Temple of Glas' (vide Schick's notes, p. 85) be compared with 'The Court of Love' (l. 1095, &c.) and 'The Kingis Quair' (st. 89, &c.), it is not very difficult to trace evolution in the two last-mentioned poems. A line of Lydgate burgesons in 'The Court of Love' into a stanza, which, again, is found recast, chastened, polished, and pointed in 'The Kingis Quair.' The author of 'The Court of Love' would have been dull indeed if, copying from 'The Kingis Quair,' he had failed to transfer, among other good things, the pawky allusion to the priests. But that was a finishing stroke by the author of 'The Kingis Quair,' the best artist of the trio. The correlation, too, of many things peculiar to 'The Court of Love' and 'The Kingis Quair' must be noted; and in supplement of 'The Temple of Glas,' a careful perusal of 'The Quare of Jelusy'—the least known of the poems which together make up the archaic group—may also be recommended.

J. T. T. BROWN.

Literary Gossip.

MRS. HUMPHRY WARD's new novel, 'Sir George Tressady,' which is now running its course in the *Century Magazine*, will be published by Messrs. Smith & Elder towards the end of September.

MRS. FLORA ANNA STEEL's new novel, the scene of which is laid during the Indian Mutiny, will be published by Mr. Heinemann early this autumn.

MESSRS. LONGMAN & Co. will shortly issue a new story by Edna Lyall entitled 'The Autobiography of a Truth,' which will form a companion volume to her popular 'Autobiography of a Slander.' The *motif* of the story is the recent trouble in Armenia, and though the characters depicted are, of course, fictitious, the story is founded on fact, and the sad incidents are far from being imaginary.

WE are glad to hear that Mrs. Colmore Dunn, the author of 'Oliver Knox' and other remarkable stories, is trying to forget her great bereavement in literary work. She will publish a volume of poems shortly, and in the autumn a story of hers will appear in Mr. Heinemann's "Pioneer Series."

MR. JAMES BOWDEN, late managing director of Messrs. Ward, Lock & Bowden, has taken premises at 10, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, where he will at once commence business as a publisher. His literary adviser will be Mr. Coulson Kernahan, who has for many years acted in that capacity to Messrs. Ward, Lock & Bowden.

AT St. Paul's Apposition on Wednesday last Mr. Walker announced that Mr. Howley Palmer, who has been prominent for many years as a representative of the Mercers' Company on the board of governors, has

commissioned Mr. Hamo Thornycroft to execute a canopied statue of Dean Colet, of heroic size, for erection in front of the school. The company, moreover, have undertaken to build a swimming-bath for the boys.

An historical work by Mr. M. Oppenheim, some portions of which have already appeared in the *English Historical Review*, will be published by Mr. John Lane in September, under the title 'A History of the Administration of the Royal Navy and of Merchant Shipping in Relation to the Navy.' Other volumes are in preparation to bring the subject up to date, the first dealing only with the period 1509-1660. An introduction treats of the times prior to 1509. The principal illustrations are hand-coloured facsimiles of two contemporary drawings which have not previously been reproduced.

WE regret to have to chronicle the death of Miss Dickens, who survived her brother only two days.—The decease is also announced by Dr. Cox, Bishop of Western New York, and author of 'Church Ballads.'

MR. J. W. WILLIS BUND has in course of preparation a work on 'The Celtic Church of Wales,' to be published before the close of the year. By the use of the comparative method in investigating the institutions of the Celts, the author aims at showing that their Church was nothing but the tribal system with a slight infusion into it of Christianity, and that, in consequence, it had very few points in common with the Latin Church, which subsequently superseded it.

THE International Congress for Women's Work will be held for the first time in Berlin, from the 19th till the 26th of September. There will be lectures and discussions about the care and education of children, the higher education of girls and teachers, university and professional education, hygiene and cookery, working women and their wages, charities, social questions, the position of women in regard to the civil law, women in art, science, and literature, &c. The chief secretary is Madame Lina Morgenstern (the editor of the *Deutsche Hausfrauen-Zeitung*), Berlin, Potsdamerstrasse, 92.

THAT enterprising institution Bryn Mawr College, Pennsylvania, is about to issue a handbook which may eventually prove as useful to women students in this country as in the United States. It will contain information concerning the opportunities women have for study at all the European universities, and in each case the facts have been obtained from headquarters. It will probably tend to prove that the continental universities offer women far more liberal treatment than is at all suspected in this country.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—

"The Roman Catholic Mission Press at Bangkok has just issued a second edition of Pallegoix's 'Dictionnaire Lingue Thai,' under the title of 'Dictionnaire Siamois-Français-Anglais.' The revision has been made by Monseigneur Vey, Bishop of Geraza, Vicar Apostolic of Siam. In its present shape the volume forms a strong quarto of 1165 pages, with a grammatical introduction of 69 pages. The alphabetical arrangement is the same as in

the former edition, and so is the transliteration. Neither can lay claim to scientific value, but it seems that they have both proved of practical use, and have thus been retained. A rough attempt at classification of the words has been made, inasmuch as the words of more frequent and daily occurrence have been marked with an asterisk. A great improvement can be noticed in the translation of terms of natural history, where in most cases the scientific names are given. The law terms are not complete, and their translation is rather defective. A scientific dictionary in which the derivation of words is given is still a desideratum, which, however, the Minister for Public Instruction has promised to supply. The present dictionary will be of great assistance to those who want to acquire a practical knowledge of the language. The price of the dictionary in Bangkok is Ticals 40."

WE were in error a fortnight ago in including Betton's Trust Fund amongst the resources of the Welsh Central Board of Education. The scheme originally laid before Parliament was varied, in regard to this fund, in accordance with an address to the Crown, carried in the House of Lords on the motion of the Bishop of St. Asaph.

MISS ELLEN T. MASTERS has succeeded in raising the sum of 45*l.* on behalf of the aged author Mrs. Eliza Warren. Among the contributors are Sir Walter Besant, Mr. H. Bemrose, M.P., Mr. Leopold de Rothschild, Dr. and Mrs. Parker, and Dr. Conan Doyle. Owing to Mrs. Warren's increasing infirmities and physical weakness, further donations are needed, and will be duly acknowledged in the columns of the *Author*. Miss Masters undertakes no personal appeal whatever, and would caution contributors against anybody who calls to solicit donations. All the business connected with the Eliza Warren Fund is being conducted through the post. Miss Masters's address is No. 4, Mount Avenue, Ealing.

THE Parliamentary Papers of the week include a Return of Civil List Pensions for the year ended June, 1896 (1*d.*); Historical Manuscripts Commission, 14th Report, Appendix, Part X., MSS. of the Earl of Dartmouth, Vol. II., American Papers, (2*s.* 9*d.*); National Education, Ireland, Report of the Commissioners (4*d.*); and a Digest of certain Endowed Charities in the County of Lancaster (11*d.*).

SCIENCE

The Scenery of Switzerland and the Causes to which it is Due. By Sir John Lubbock, Bart., M.P., F.R.S. (Macmillan & Co.)

HAD not this volume borne a well-known name we should have guessed it to be the production of one or more geological students who had read too many German text-books, and mixed their notes with such brief and simple extracts from the diary of a Swiss tour as the following sentences:—

"The Saasthal, which joins that of Zermatt at Stalden, is also wonderfully beautiful. Saas Fee and Zermatt are, however, so different that they can hardly be compared."

No doubt the foreign works, the contents of which are more or less summarized in these pages, contain the most recent views of continental geologists, and there is therefore much sound information scattered up and down them. Our complaint is that it is

presented in a crude, disjointed, and unattractive form, and with few traces of the general grasp, original observation, or even careful revision, to be expected from a writer of Sir John Lubbock's reputation.

The very title of the book is a mistake. The boundaries of Switzerland are not even indicated on the map which accompanies it. When will geographers learn to abandon political divisions as a basis for physical treatises? The inclusion of the chain of Mont Blanc and of the Italian lakes was almost inevitable, but it upsets statistics such as those regarding the extent of glaciers. On this point Sir John Lubbock is fairly bewildering. Heim and the Federal Survey give the number of Swiss glaciers as 471, and the amount of ground covered by them as 1,839 square kilometres. Sir John Lubbock gives the number of "glaciers in Switzerland" as "between 1,500 and 2,000," and their area as "about 3,500 square kilometres"! He has apparently struck a rough mean between the alternative estimates given by Heim (pp. 49 and 66) for the whole Alps.

In place of plunging into controverted geological questions, let us follow Sir John Lubbock's account of glacial phenomena, and observe how far he is from placing the facts before the student in a satisfactory manner. It is of course true that "the distance to which a glacier descends depends partly on the extent of the collecting ground, partly on the configuration of the surface." But the statement might be made much more exact and complete. The level (not distance) to which a glacier descends is regulated mainly by its volume and velocity, and these depend on the size of its collecting basin, the amount of frozen stuff deposited there—either by direct snowfall or by avalanches from the upper slopes—the steepness and exposure of its channel, the extent to which the lower surface is protected by solid *débris*, and the temperature of the region.

Here is Sir John Lubbock's account of a *Bergschrund*:—

"The *firn* moves slowly downwards, and when its upper end terminates against a rock-wall, which, of course, retains its position, a deep gap is formed in spring, known as a *Bergschrund*, which widens during the summer and autumn, gradually fills up in winter, and reappears the next year."

It would be difficult to put the facts more obscurely. In reality, the chasm is formed along the line where the *firn* or *névé*, moving downwards, splits from that adherent to the mountain walls. It exists at all seasons, but its mouth is often choked in winter or spring by snowfalls or avalanches. "In the larger glaciers," we read, "most of the subglacial rivulets unite under the glacier." This is quite true, and the author might, perhaps, have found in the fact an explanation of a singular form of gorge—a clean-cut gash through rocky, ice-worn bosses, not uncommon in the Alps. Good specimens are found in the ground from which the Eiger and Lower Grindelwald Glaciers have recently retreated. The subglacial torrent cuts its bed, while the ice crawling overhead prevents this being widened, and checks the process of general denudation. For glacial protection, as Prof. Heim has shown, is equivalent to

the relative cessation of valley formation. The gorge of Trient, near Martigny, is probably an older specimen of the same combined effect of ice and water. Sir John Lubbock is at a loss to account for its depth compared to the channel of the neighbouring Salanfe (not Sallanches) stream. Surely a few minutes' study of the map might have shown the cause of the difference. The ancient stream of the Trient must have carried the drainage not only of the eastern glaciers of the Buet and Mont Blanc groups, but also of the ice that crossed Les Montets from the Chamonix valley. We prefer the local and official French spelling Chamonix to the old literary form, which the English Telegraph Department and Sir John Lubbock still cling to.

The classes of avalanches and their causes are not very clearly distinguished. Nothing is said of the variety, no doubt comparatively rare (of which the avalanches that have more than once ruined Randa are an example), which arises from the breaking off of the lower portion of a glacier. Surely the great fall of this kind from the Altels, which occurred last year, deserved mention.

We can note only a few of the needful corrections in matters of detail. The Dents de Morcles may be geologically counterparts of the Dent du Midi; but they are not part of the chain of Mont Blanc according to any ordinary mode of reckoning. And, if they were, that chain would be not "thirty," as is here correctly stated, but some fifty miles long. Combloux and its old moraines are on the left—not right—of the Arve valley. "Mayland" should be *Magland*. "A smaller glacier from the Buet joins that of the Arve at Servoz." The tense is wrong; it is untold centuries since any such junction took place. On p. 239 we are warned that "falling stones constitute one of the greatest dangers of the Alps. Many *couloirs* cannot be ascended without much risk, and the ancient passage up Mont Blanc, first discovered by Balmat, has been abandoned for another longer but safer route." It is falling iceblocks, not stones, which form the danger of this face of Mont Blanc.

The following reference to the accident which led to the abandonment of the old route includes a curious miscalculation:—

"The remains of Dr. Hamel's guides, who perished in a crevasse on the Grand Plateau (Mont Blanc) on 20th August, 1820, were found in 1861 near the lower end of the Glacier des Boissons [*sic*], having moved 2,800 metres in forty-one years, or nearly at the rate of 70 metres a year."

In calculating the space travelled, the difference in height has been alone taken into account. The lateral distance is about seven kilometres, and the remains of the lost climbers must have travelled over eight kilometres, or nearly 200 metres a year.

The "Mer de la Saxe" is a clumsy misprint. The "chain of lakes" in the Upper Engadine is caused not by dams formed by lateral streams, but by the rocky barriers above and below the Lake of St. Moritz. Lateral streams have only divided in two places the upper lake. The "four lakes" on the Bernina Pass do not "often unite into a single sheet." If they did they would drown Pontresina. The Black Lake is eight metres below the White, and all

that can possibly happen, owing to the configuration of the ground, is for a little water to trickle at times over the usual watershed. Val Bevers is far from being "almost inaccessible except at its entrance." A particularly broad and easy gap connects it with the pastures above Camper. The Lake of Orta does not owe its northern exit to the moraines at its opposite end. Prof. Bonney attributes this feature to a porphyry dyke.

The bed of the Lake of Iseo is, according to Sir John Lubbock, in places 161 metres below sea-level. Moraine dams, therefore, cannot have caused its existence, though they have probably added to its extent. The Siegfried Atlas rather than the Dufour is now the first authority in Swiss cartography. A physical map of the whole Alps can be found in more than one cheap modern atlas. Sir John Lubbock is wrong in fancying the student will have any difficulty in this respect. On p. 299 we have quoted "Saussure's wise saying that 'Es giebt in den Alpen nichts Constantes als die Mannigfaltigkeit.'" Saussure did not write in German: he acquired the language in order to read Gruner's 'Eisgebirge.'

To quote in its entirety p. 335 may, perhaps, give a fair idea of the expository method employed and the dislocation of facts throughout the volume:—

"Fig. 104 shows the fine structure so characteristic of the Alpine massives. The junction of the Crystalline Schists and the Protogine is well seen at Angle [*sic*] on the edge of the Mer de Glace, above Montanvert. The schists become more Crystalline as we approach the Central Massif, and at the line of junction with the Protogine can hardly be distinguished from true Gneiss. The Felspar is generally white, sometimes rose. The Mica is white, brown, or black. The celebrated 'Jardin' is an island of rock in the Glacier du [*sic*] Talèfre. In the centre of the Plan des Dames on the Col du Bon Homme is a cairn on which it is the custom for every passer-by to place a stone, as is done at Jerusalem on the so-called Tomb of Absalom and in so many other places. As usual in the Alps the drop on the south side is more abrupt than that on the north, and the transverse valleys are consequently shorter. In fact, the mountains form a grand and almost continuous wall from Mont Blanc to the Aiguilles d'Argentière. There are only two or three passes, and those very lofty. The Col de [*sic*] Géant is that most frequently used."

If Sir John Lubbock calls the trenches of the Mer de Glace and the Argentière Glacier transverse valleys, he should not forget the greater trench of the Italian Miage Glacier. The wall extends not from Mont Blanc to the Aiguilles d'Argentière, but from Mont Tondou to the Pointe d'Orny, and the passes are not passes in any strict orographical sense of the word, but points at which climbers traverse lofty ridges.

The book is abundantly supplied with useful geological sections and profiles. In those conveyed from abroad, terms such as "See-Gebirge"—Lake Mountains—should not have been left in German. English feet and metres are both used. The map is a faint transcript, in which many important names are hardly legible, while in the northern half only others, some quite unimportant, have been strengthened. There is a list of authorities—many without dates—referred to in the text, from which Bordier and De Luc are omitted; but no index!

The volume was wanted and is well intended. But it has neither Tyndall's vivacity nor Prof. Bonney's thoroughness, and it needs careful revision, if not rewriting, before it can be recommended to students or travellers.

Science Gossip.

Autres pays autres mœurs. The University Circular of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, states that "the medical department is open to women; the other departments are not." This is the converse of the rule observed in most of the British universities.

THE next volume of "Newnes's Shilling Library of Useful Stories" will be 'The Story of Animal Life,' by Miss Lindsay, of Girton College, author of a highly useful 'Introduction to the Study of Zoology.' The illustrations are by Miss E. C. Abbott, late Bathurst Scholar at Newnham College. Both ladies are known as contributors to the literature of original research in animal morphology, and both were at one time pupils of Dr. H. Gadow, Lecturer on Vertebrate Morphology at Cambridge.

BRITISH tourists may like to know that several of the Swiss scientific societies will hold sessions in Zurich during the first week of August, on the occasion of the annual meeting of the Swiss Naturforschende Gesellschaft, from the 2nd to the 5th of the month. The Entomologische Gesellschaft is to meet on August 2nd; the Botanische on August 4th, when arrangements will be made for a botanical excursion to Einsiedeln and on the Glarner Alps; the Geologische on the same day, when a geological excursion will be made through the Sihlthal and Wäggitthal, under the leadership of Prof. A. Heim. Amongst the four lectures to be given at the general meeting of the Naturalists on the 5th, one will be by Prof. Schröter, of Zurich, on 'The Flora of the Swiss Lakes'; another by Prof. H. Dufour, of Lausanne, on 'La Radiation Solaire en Suisse.'

THAT a total eclipse of the sun will take place on the 9th inst. is known to all. The Norse King took a large cargo of astronomers on board last Saturday, proceeding to Vadsø in the Varanger Fiord, Norwegian Lapland; we cordially wish them a clear sky at the critical time of totality, it being certain that, if thus favoured, they will obtain some very valuable observations. Those who have gone to Japan, where the obscuration will last nearly a minute longer, started some time ago, and most of them are now at the scene of operations. Two annular eclipses of the sun will take place next year, but there will be no total one until January 22nd, 1898, which will be best seen in India. A partial eclipse of the moon will occur on the morning of the 23rd inst., but at Greenwich the moon will set (at 4° 58") twenty-six minutes before the first contact with the shadow takes place, and the eclipse (the magnitude of which will not exceed 0.75 of the moon's diameter) will be best seen in America. The planet Mercury will not be visible this month, unless for a very short time after sunset about the end of it. Venus is an evening star, but sets less than an hour after sunset throughout the month; she is in the constellation Leo, and will be very near the bright star Regulus on the 10th. Mars is increasing in brightness, and rises about 11 o'clock in the evening, earlier each night; he is passing through Taurus, and will be near the Pleiades in the second week of the month. Jupiter will be in conjunction with the sun on the morning of the 12th. Saturn is still in Libra, and visible in the evening in the south-western part of the sky, setting by the end of the month soon after 9 o'clock.

FINE ARTS

Drawings by S. Botticelli for Dante's 'Divina Commedia.' With an Introduction and Commentary by F. Lippmann. (Lawrence & Bullen).—Dr. Lippmann's masterly essay which precedes the delicate reproductions of Botticelli's beautiful designs, which kind Fortune has preserved through the risks of four centuries, is exactly what every lover of the artist and of Dante would desire. It furnishes an admirable digest of all that is known about the painter, and a criticism of his more important works; and it is not the less useful because it is compact and brief, and accompanied by shrewd remarks on the inspiration and motives, poetical as well as social and personal, to which the designs themselves owe not only their existence, but their peculiarities, their merits, and even their defects. The last are, we are bound to add, by no means less important than the learned commentator imagines; but this is a point we need not labour in the present connexion. What may be called their bibliography is for the first time set forth in these pages, and is a distinctly precious contribution to the history of Botticelli, his work, and that cultus of Dante's masterpiece which is characteristic of the present day as well as of Botticelli's. Not he only, but numerous other artists of his epoch and nation devoted their powers to the illustration of the 'Comedy.' Of these designs more than one series is still extant, and they comprise some of the dullest performances for which the reed pen, the silverpoint, or the pencil is responsible. None now in existence is, so far as its beauty, variety, and energy go, fit to be compared with the Botticelli drawings, and the artist's admirers should be grateful to the taste, skill, and enterprise of Messrs. Lawrence & Bullen. We say "now in existence" advisedly, because no less a designer than Michael Angelo himself—of all men, perhaps, the fittest for such a task—enriched the margins of his printed copy of the 'Comedy' with a number of designs in outline drawn with a pen in ink. In this respect they must have been not unlike the delicate but firm originals of the prints before us—that is, finely touched in outlines only—but probably by no means so refined, elaborate, and finished as these exact and minute drawings in silverpoint upon eighty-eight sheets of parchment, eighty-five of which are illustrated, and average about 12 in. by 14 in. Those which Michael Angelo made are known to have been much more numerous, if not so large. They were in the possession of A. Montauti, a Florentine sculptor who died in 1740; he sent them by sea to Civita Vecchia, and the ship was wrecked off that port. Even the Botticelli series has not escaped injury; for eight of the first nineteen cantos of the 'Inferno' compositions are missing. In a considerable part of them it is evident that, as Dr. Lippmann perspicaciously explains, Botticelli himself began to add washes of body colour to his outlines, and thus, of course, entirely changed their character; otherwise it is manifest that, over the silverpoint work, they were—doubtless with a crowquill—finished in black or brown ink. The copies are, with one exception, half the size of the originals, and, although we wish they had been larger, it is right to say that—except as regards the more complex and crowded compositions, which are, however, those upon which the artist lavished his best powers—they are quite large enough to illustrate his intention, to attest the care he exercised while drawing them upon the vellum, and to show how beautiful a draughtsman he could be upon occasions which suited his genius. The quaintness and sweetness, and also a certain directness, obvious in all the choicer works of Botticelli, and even in some of his portraits of persons who were not beautiful, are easily to be recognized in the simpler as well as in the more complex of the drawings before us.

As to the crowded examples, where scores of little figures meet in small spaces, it is, we think, a great pity Dr. Lippmann could not furnish portions of the complex designs of the same size as their originals, or even, let us say, larger, so as to illustrate the enormous pains Botticelli took both as a designer and draughtsman; and had this been done it would have been easier than at present to enter into the spirit, vigour, and resources employed upon such compositions as the 'Diagram of the Inferno,' which, designed like an inverted cone and in diminishing stages, literally, but by no means for the first time, gave form to Dante's idea (which belonged to his epoch as well as himself) of those nether regions. The published engravings of the 1481 version of the 'Inferno,' copied here with copious explanations from the pen of Dr. Lippmann, do indeed effect something towards supplying all we can desire in the respect in question. They serve to prove that the designs in Landino's illustrated edition of the 'Inferno,' that of 1481, and the drawings now at Berlin and Paris are in the closest relationship. Vasari said, on what authority we know not, that Baccio Baldini engraved Landino's plates, a statement which, as Dr. Lippmann truly says, the inferior technique of the engravings goes very far to contradict. Whoever the engraver was, it is manifest to trained eyes that, while he must have had Botticelli's drawings before him, he took even greater liberties with them than was customary with all the old engravers, and with worse results. It is equally manifest that he was a wooden creature, not dull enough to be a slavish copyist, and not sympathetic enough to appreciate the finer points of the works he mauled. To his backslidings and stupidity we think the apologies on p. 21 of this volume are by a great deal too indulgent. What Dr. Lippmann, who is always forbearing, calls the "free copies" of the plates of 1481, which were published ten years later at Venice, adhered with still less fidelity to Botticelli. The remarks upon Federigo Zuccheri's drawings of Botticelli's designs (1586-87) are acutely critical. About Flaxman's purely classical and often noble designs illustrating the 'Inferno' Dr. Lippmann has nothing to say. He could not be expected to recognize the work of so excessively "romantic" and irregular a genius as Gustave Doré.

The above-mentioned 'Diagram of the Inferno' is a sort of explanatory chart of Botticelli's series. It is strictly in keeping with the customs and taste of the artist's time, and serves as a sort of key to the whole sequence of compositions which it introduces. There is no such key to the illustrations of the 'Purgatorio,' a numerous proportion of which reflect more closely the peculiarities of the painter. Stothard would have admired the grace and revered the virility (greater than he himself ever attained to) of the 'Purgatorio' series, and he would have revelled in the sweetness and subtle charm of the drawings which illustrate 'Il Paradiso.' Of all his illustrators Botticelli would have been the most welcome to the author of the 'Divine Comedy,' not only because of his nearness to the century in which it was produced, but on account of his peculiar merits. Among these none is wanting except what belongs to the fierce and pitiless spirit of the poet. In Sandro's mind there was nothing analogous.

THE ROYAL ARCHEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE
AT CANTERBURY.

The Royal Archeological Institute has this year, for the third time in its history, chosen Canterbury as the place of its annual meeting. Although the last visit of the Institute was so comparatively recent as 1875, the popularity of the present one is fully shown by the fact that upwards of one hundred ladies and gentle-

men have become members of the meeting of 1896. The office of president of the meeting had been accepted by the Archbishop of Canterbury, but the unforeseen coincidence, at the last moment, of the date of the royal wedding and that of the opening of the Canterbury meeting unfortunately deprived the Institute of his Grace's presence and promised address.

The proceedings were opened on Wednesday, July 22nd, by the formal reception of the Institute in the ancient Guildhall, where the Mayor of Canterbury, on behalf of the citizens, offered the members a hearty welcome. The President of the Institute, Lord Dillon, in returning thanks to the Mayor for his kind reception, referred to the enormous amount of progress in archeological research during the last twenty years as ample justification for the present visit of the Institute to such a place as Canterbury. The Bishop of Dover said he had been desired by the Archbishop of Canterbury to express publicly what he had already done privately, his very deep regret at his inability to attend that day; but with reference to the reason of his Grace's absence he was quite sure that none of those present was so completely immersed in old things to be unable to sympathize with the joys of the young, and that they wished the greatest blessings on the union which was that day being performed. The Bishop added that he was there as the representative not only of the Archbishop, but also of the Dean of Canterbury, who was that day fulfilling a long-standing engagement, which could not possibly be altered. He had, therefore, great pleasure in offering to the Institute a most hearty welcome on behalf of the Dean and Chapter. By the courtesy of the Mayor and Corporation the ancient maces and sword of state of Canterbury and the maces of the old borough of Fordwich were exhibited in the Guildhall as well as a number of the city seals.

After luncheon the members assembled at the great gateway of St. Augustine's College, where Mr. W. H. St. John Hope pointed out its architectural features. On entering the college Mr. Hope gave a brief account of the history of the great Benedictine Abbey of St. Peter and St. Paul, which had for upwards of nine hundred years been established here, and pointed out the general disposition of the buildings, the remains of which he also indicated and described. Mr. Hope specially dwelt on one peculiarity of the monastery in its earliest days, that it possessed three churches standing in line at the same time, viz., the monks' church of St. Peter and St. Paul, with the chapel of Our Lady to the east, but separated from it by the monks' cemetery, and beyond that the chapel of St. Pancras.

From St. Augustine's the party proceeded to the chapel of St. Pancras, where Canon Routledge described the remains and indicated the discoveries made by him upon part of the site by excavations. Mr. Hope said that from a comparison of its plan with those of the churches of Rochester (604), Lyminge (633), and Reculvers (c. 670), it was clear that St. Pancras was an early member of the same group of buildings, and not improbably it had been built under the direction of Augustine himself, soon after his arrival here in 597.

The members then walked on to St. Martin's Church, where Mr. Routledge again acted as guide, and read a carefully prepared paper on the history of the building and the discoveries recently made in it by excavation and the removal of the comparatively modern plaster from the walls of the nave. The latter operation had revealed not only the apparently Roman construction of the walling, but also the existence of two original windows in the west wall and the traces of a lofty archway between them. Excavations had also disclosed the foundations of a small chamber on the south side of the church,

in the angle formed by the nave and chancel, of a date contemporary with the very early work of the western part of the chancel. From the church the party passed to the adjoining residence of Mr. and Mrs. Mapleton Chapman, who hospitably provided tea, and afforded every facility for the inspection of their interesting Jacobean house.

In the evening the Antiquarian Section was opened in the old chapel of St. Thomas in Eastbridge by Prof. M'Kenny Hughes, F.R.S., F.S.A., who took as the subject of his presidential address the continuity of domestic life in Britain from the earliest times, as shown by the objects of every-day life which have been disinterred from time to time.

The Rev. G. M. Livett followed with an address on the architectural history of St. Martin's Church, Canterbury. Referring to the tradition quoted by Bede that there was on this spot a church dedicated in honour of St. Martin, which had been built while the Romans still dwelt in Britain, Mr. Livett said they must not overlook the fact thus stated, and the question to consider was, not whether St. Martin's was Roman or Saxon, but whether any nucleus of a Roman church existed in the present building. After reviewing the various discoveries made by Mr. Routledge, Mr. Livett showed, by reference to plans and drawings, that the oldest part of the church, in his opinion, was the western half of the chancel, which not only contained an inserted doorway of very early Saxon date, but had apparently terminated in an apse and been attached to a nave of the same width, the foundations of which had been lately found under the floor of the present nave. An interesting discussion followed, in which Prof. Hughes, Prof. Clarke, Mr. Micklethwaite, Mr. Hope, Sir H. Howarth, and others took part, resulting in the prolongation of the meeting to a somewhat late hour. The consensus of opinion seemed to be that if the case for the existence of Roman work at St. Martin's had not been fully proved, the recent discoveries made in the church had, at any rate, furnished matter for an entirely new consideration of the question.

On Thursday morning over ninety members assembled at the Fountain Hotel, whence they were conveyed in brakes to the picturesque village of Fordwich, anciently a borough and an appendage of the Cinque Ports. Here, under the direction of the Rev. C. E. Woodruff, an inspection was made of the town hall, a curious little two-storied building of timber of fifteenth century date, with the chief room on the first floor. Here are preserved the old bar, the ducking stool, a pair of old drums, and a very ancient-looking hutch. In the corner is a remarkably inconmodious "jury room," and underneath it, on the ground floor, the lock-up or prison. The building is now in the hands of the Town Trust, who have before them a scheme for its repair. We are glad to hear that the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings is watching the case, and has promised or submitted a report as to the way in which the work should be done. A move was next made to the church, where Mr. Woodruff again acted as guide. The building is one of considerable interest, and consists of a Norman nave and chancel, a slightly later north aisle, with south porch and west tower. The font is a good Norman one, and in the Decorated windows of the nave are some beautiful fragments of old glazing. But the most remarkable feature is a Norman monumental stone of the "hog-back" type, with arched side, and coped top with overlapping scales; it appears to be of early twelfth century date.

The journey was thence resumed to Reculver, where, after luncheon, Mr. George E. Fox delivered an address on the history of the Roman station. He pointed out that from its position there could be little doubt that the fortress was built

to command the northern end of the channel that once severed the Isle of Thanet from the mainland. The camp was square in form, with rounded angles, a feature indicative of an early date, but its northern half had been destroyed by the encroachment of the sea. The position of the gates was doubtful, but the extent of the walls was easily traceable by the existing remains, which were afterwards perambulated, under Mr. Fox's guidance. Mr. Micklethwaite briefly referred to the remains of the desecrated parish church, which stands on about the original centre of the camp, but now on the edge of a cliff, strongly guarded by breakwaters to ensure the preservation of the towers as Trinity House landmarks. Its oldest portions were, he said, built in the Roman manner, but they were not of Roman date, as some had thought, and it was clear from the plan that the church was of Saxon origin, and probably that built by "Bassa the mass-priest" shortly after the gift of the site to him by Ethelbert in 669. Re-entering the carriages, the party next proceeded to Herne, where the vicar, the Rev. J. R. Buchanan, received them in the church, and pointed out the chief features of interest. The building has unluckily been thoroughly "restored," and the only architectural features of interest are its fine Decorated tower, to the west of the north aisle, and the somewhat later arcades of the nave. The font is a beautiful and rich example, which can be dated by the arms of Henry IV. and Archbishop Arundel as having been carved between 1405 and 1413. There is also a good, but mutilated late screen across the north aisle, and on the floor a number of well-known brasses. The stallwork and misericords in the chancel also deserve notice.

In the evening Prof. E. C. Clark delivered his opening address as President of the Historical Section on the repopularization of history. Mr. F. W. Cross followed with an interesting paper on the early minute-books of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. From the burnt fragments of these volumes, covering the period from 1561 to 1628, Mr. Cross had succeeded in recovering by patient labour a large number of curious and amusing entries, referring to such diverse subjects as the management of the estates and expenditure of the revenues, the exercise of hospitality, the share of the chapter in the national defence, the sale of their landed property and other means of "raising the wind," the Dean's country and other houses, the maintenance of discipline, and the courtesy extended to the Walloon refugees. They did not, Mr. Cross showed, arrive in Canterbury until 1575, and at first worshipped in St. Elphege's Church; but afterwards part of the crypt of the cathedral church was assigned to them (as it is still to their descendants) as a place of worship. The Dean of Canterbury said he should be most glad to assist as far as he could in carrying out a suggestion of Mr. Cross that these interesting minute-books should be transcribed as far as they could be for the use of students, and so save reference to the decayed and burnt fragments of the originals.

Friday was devoted to an excursion to Dover. Owing to the fact that the London, Chatham, and Dover train started forty minutes late, the carefully planned arrangements were somewhat upset, and the dislocation was made worse through the Vicar of St. Mary's making a wrong entry in his diary of the time of arrival at his church. However, all came right in the end without any important omission. The party on arrival at Dover proceeded to St. Mary's, only to find that a service was about to commence. A move was accordingly made for the Town Hall, where the Mayor cordially welcomed the Institute, and Mr. E. W. Knocker, the Town Clerk, recapitulated the history of the ancient Maison Dieu on the site of the present buildings. Little of it, however, remains except a tower next the street and some arches between

the two halls. For the edification of the party the mace, moot-horn, and civic plate were exhibited and described by Mr. Knocker. A return was then made to St. Mary's Church, where the vicar, Prebendary Palmes, described the building. With the exception of the Norman west tower and the Norman arches of the west part of the nave, the church is outwardly of the nineteenth century. A prettily moulded Early English window survives on the south side of the chancel. The remains of the old Benedictine Priory of St. Martin, now preserved within the grounds of Dover College, were next visited. Here Mr. W. H. St. John Hope pointed out the Decorated gatehouse, the Norman guesthouse (now the college chapel) on the north side of the great court, and the ruins of a barn behind it. The site of the church was also indicated, and the remains of the western range of buildings explained. Of the claustral buildings only the frater remains intact. It is a fine and lofty late Norman hall, 100 ft. long, with wall arcades, alternately pierced at the sides for windows, and at the east end traces of a large contemporary painting of the Last Supper.

After luncheon the party proceeded to the Castle, where Mr. Emanuel Green pointed out and described the chief features of interest. Mr. Micklethwaite also offered some remarks upon the church of St. Mary, which he contended was, on the strong evidence of its plan alone, of late Saxon date, just anterior to the Conquest, though built of old Roman material. The Roman pharos, or lighthouse, to the west of it, had, he thought, been preserved through being used as a bell tower to the church, with which it had once been connected. In the evening papers were read by Mr. E. W. Brabrook, President of the Anthropological Institute, on Kent in relation to the ethnographic survey, and by Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite, on some Saxon churches. Owing to a late start and the length of the second paper, the proceedings were of a somewhat protracted character, and finally, by arrangement, Mr. Micklethwaite left part unread, to be continued on the following evening. The paper was one of great importance, and, though professedly a somewhat tentative one, attempted to show that the different churches of known Saxon date could be arranged in groups according to their plans.

The first item on Saturday morning was the annual business meeting of the Institute, which was held, for members only, in the Eastbridge Hospital. The reports of the Council and Treasurer were read, showing that both the general and financial conditions of the Institute were satisfactory, and a number of new members were elected. The retiring members of Council were also re-elected. The choice of the place of next year's meeting was left to the Council.

Prof. Tocilescu, of Bucharest, then delivered an address, in French, on a mausoleum erected by Trajan at Adamclissi, in the Dobrudja, to the memory of a number of Dacian soldiers who fell in battle. The same fight is also shown in the sculptures on the Trajan column at Rome. Mr. G. E. Fox followed next with an important paper on the Roman fortresses of Kent. By the aid of large comparative plans the lecturer showed that, from the increasing thickness of their walls and the absence or existence of towers, it was quite clear that Reculver was the oldest, with thin walls and no towers; Lympne was the latest, with thick walls and external towers of some projection; while Richborough had walls of intermediate thickness and rudimentary towers that were little better than strips attached to the walls, and so formed a transitional example between Reculver and Lympne. The square shape of Reculver and the oblong of Richborough were also, Mr. Fox pointed out, evidences of difference of date. He also urged that the positions of Reculver and Richborough were dictated by their function

as fortresses guarding the two ends of the strait between Thanet and the mainland, and he further referred to the possibility of signalling being carried out between them. There could, he thought, be little doubt that the famous concrete platform at Richborough was built to support a lighthouse and signalling tower of wood with a cruciform core of masonry. In the discussion that followed Mr. Hope said he had carefully examined, in company with Prof. Clark, Mr. Livett, and Mr. Minet, the Dover tower, and there could be little doubt, from the different positions of the windows, that it had originally contained a wooden staging, which included stairs following the direction of the walls. Had this projected above the top of the tower it was not improbable that signals could have been exchanged with the Richborough tower and transmitted southwards to the second Dover tower, and thence perhaps to Lympne. The further inspection of the city of Canterbury was also proceeded with under the direction of Canon Scott Robertson, who first pointed out the interesting remains of the East-bridge Hospital itself, and then conducted the party to the church of St. Alphege.

After lunch excursions were made to Chart-ham Church and to Chilham Church and Castle.

SALES.

MESSES. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS sold on the 25th ult. the following pictures: J. L. Gérôme, *The Call to Prayer*, 199l. T. S. Cooper, *The Coming Storm*, a landscape with cattle and sheep, 186l. P. Graham, *Ruins of other Times*, 315l.

The same auctioneers sold on the 28th ult. the following engravings: *The Interior and the Exterior of Burgos Cathedral*, by A. H. Haig, 32l. After Sir E. Landseer, *The Stag at Bay*, by T. Landseer, 54l.; another, 42l.; *Night, and Morning*, by T. Landseer, 31l.; *Hunters at Grass*, by C. G. Lewis, 35l. *The Meltonian, or the Pleasures of the Chase Developed*, a set of thirty coloured plates, with dedication and frontispiece, 50l. After Sir J. Reynolds, *Miss Mary Palmer*, by W. Doughty, 73l.

Besides various engravings and pictures by, or ascribed to, Scott, Mareschi, G. Vincent, Lord Leighton, Hogarth, Linnell, and other well-known painters, Messrs. Foster sold on the 29th ult. *'A Woody Landscape,'* by Stark, for 183l. 15s.

Fine-Art Gossip.

THE Print Room of the British Museum has been exceptionally fortunate in obtaining at the sale of Lord Warwick's collection an extremely important drawing in Italian chalk, by Michael Angelo, a *Pietà*, including four figures of spectators grouped behind those of Christ and His mother, and looking at the corpse, which lies supine on the knees of the Virgin, and is partly supported at the shoulders by the arm of one of these spectators. The example is not only of unquestionable authenticity (which cannot be said for half the drawings bearing Buonarroti's name), but of his best period, and so free from extravagances of any kind that the morbidezza of the corpse, which is the most highly finished of the group, is most learned, delicate, and faithful to nature. Indeed, nothing could be truer than the figure's anatomy in general, and in particular that of the shoulders and torso. On the back of the paper is a rather rough and badly proportioned drawing in red chalk, ascribed to Michael Angelo, of a nude male figure which Mr. Colvin has recognized as that of one of the slaves introduced in the monument of Julius II. The Museum has also obtained a charming anonymous portrait—drawn in red and black chalks—of a lady wearing a large hat and feathers. Her expression is full of character and vivacity. It is to an unusual degree finished, crisp, and firm. By the same hand is a

still more firm and spontaneous drawing in three chalks, being a portrait of the charming Mrs. Hoppner, wearing a very large hat, having her hands in her lap. The Print Room has also acquired a capital drawing (in black and red chalks, and at three-quarters life-size) of the head of a young man, having his hair dressed in the military mode of Reynolds's time, and ascribed, it is possible correctly, to Reynolds. Of very great importance and interest is a volume, which belonged to Horace Walpole (who probably bought it of Mrs. Hogarth during her impecunious period), Mr. Gye, and Mr. E. Cheney successively, containing Hogarth's own designs—made in indian ink and chalked at their backs for tracing—of the series of twelve famous prints which the painter himself engraved and entitled *'Industry and Idleness.'* There is no drawing for plate xii. Many of these originals are much finer, more in keeping and spontaneous, than the impressions of Hogarth's transcripts from them upon copper. There are also three first versions of as many designs, varying in several respects from those in the nearly complete series. Of plate ii. the design differs from the published version in various respects. There are modifications, generally due to an afterthought, and generally improvements; for instance, the figure of the parson is indicated, but not completed. Of plate ix. the design comprises some most important variations from the print. Along with these works there was secured a bright and fresh set of the published plates in the first state (see B.M. *Satirical Prints*, Nos. 2896-3004). Scarcely less interesting than the designs for the published plates are two more drawings by Hogarth which were manifestly intended for the series, and would have made up the number to fourteen, but, so far as we know, were never carried further. One of these unpublished subjects gives a view of a butcher's or cook's shop, over the door of which is written "Roast and boiled," and above the show-board hang some pieces of meat. In the cellar beneath the shop a cobbler apparently carried on his "Art and Craft," and we see this worthy hurriedly emerging from his den because of the disturbance overhead, which is caused by the passionate embraces of a young man and an old woman. Evidently the former is Thomas Idle, returned from transportation; the latter, his mother, whom we last saw with him in the boat at the moment it was being rowed past Cuckold's Point on the Thames. This design would, had it been engraved and published, have found its place between plates v. and vi., or plates vi. and vii. The second unpublished design appears to us to represent the suppressed incident of an appeal to the Industrious Apprentice, Mr. Goodchild, after he had attained the reward of his virtues, and become an alderman or Lord Mayor of London. A woman, undoubtedly Mrs. Idle, has been passionately addressing this dignitary, who, seated on our right, closely resembles the alderman in the published plate x. With very evident emotion this gentleman is handing to a man who has accompanied the woman (probably he is her husband) a paper, which we suppose to be either a warrant for the arrest of T. Idle, or, if the incident came later than that of plate x., an order to ensure some mitigation of that scoundrel's punishment. The publication lines of the plates are, "Design'd and Engrav'd by Wm. Hogarth. Publish'd according to Act of Parliament, Sept. 30, 1747."

AT Messrs. Shepherd's gallery, King Street, St. James's, may be seen Robert B. Martineau's very fine and original picture *'The Last Day in the Old Home,'* of which a good photograph has been published, and which was the only picture in the Great Exhibition, 1862, that had not been previously exhibited. At the Continental Gallery, New Bond Street, a number of "startling pictures" from the Salon and the gallery in the Champ de Mars, Paris, have been collected.

THE fourth exhibition of the Photographic Salon will be held at the Dudley Gallery from September 24th to November 7th. The receiving day will be Monday, September 14th.

EARL SPENCER has offered a site at St. Albans for the proposed county museum for Hertfordshire. Active steps will be at once taken to erect and endow a suitable building.

THE decease is announced, at the age of sixty-five, of M. Adolphe Guillon, known by his landscapes of the neighbourhood of Vezelay. He gained a Medal in 1867, a Second-Class Medal in 1880, and a Bronze Medal at the Exhibition of 1889. He was honourably distinguished by his efforts to preserve the ancient buildings of France from restoration.

A SCHEME has been started for erecting a students' hostel in the grounds of the British School at Athens, for which the Committee wish to raise a special building fund of not less than 1,200l. It is felt both by the Committee and the Director that this scheme is of vital importance as facilitating co-operation among the students and that mutual intercourse which is a valuable feature in academic life at home.

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

ROYAL OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.—*'Don Giovanni.'* The Close of the Season. Arrangements for Next Season.

MOZART'S *'Don Giovanni,'* revived at Covent Garden on Thursday last week, was the final addition to the repertory of the present season. It had been intended also to produce *'Figaro'* and *'Il Flauto Magico'*; but this was ultimately found impracticable. Even *'Don Giovanni'* was presented with almost an entirely new cast. Miss Margaret Macintyre, it is true, had already made her mark in London as Donna Elvira, and she is beyond question the finest exponent of this once neglected, though really highly important character we have had since the days of Madame Christine Nilsson. But Signor Ancona the Don Giovanni, Madame Albani the Donna Anna, and Miss Margaret Reid the Zerlina had, it seems, never before played those parts on any stage. That a character so admirably suited to her as Donna Anna has so long escaped the Canadian *prima donna* must be a matter for surprise. Her impersonation was, indeed, a really magnificent piece of acting, while, making due allowances for the fatigue of voice inevitable at the end of a long and arduous season, she sang Mozart's music like a thorough artist. Miss Reid was rather overweighted as Zerlina, although she very properly avoided the common mistake of making Masetto's sweetheart a fine lady. Signor Ancona was a somewhat ponderous representative of the Don; while although Signor Pini-Corsi played Leporello in his lightest vein, the music needed a heavier voice, the more particularly as Masetto was now assigned to a tenor, Signor Rinaldini, and the only basso in the cast was Signor Arimondi, the Commandant. Signor Cremonini, on the other hand, won a legitimate success as Don Ottavio, and his rendering of *"Il mio tesoro"* was, perhaps, the best thing he has done this year.

The opera season ended on Tuesday with a performance of *'Roméo et Juliette,'* M. Alvarez and Madame Melba playing the chief parts. During the past summer no fewer than twenty-three operas have been

mounted—in fact, all the works, save 'L'Attaque du Moulin,' 'Figaro,' and 'Il Flauto Magico,' which were promised in the list issued at the beginning of the season as that from which the year's repertory would be selected. The number of representations given of each work may, perhaps, be less indicative of the favour accorded to the music than of the attractiveness of the chief artists. 'Roméo et Juliette,' for example, with M. Jean de Reszke and Madame Eames, and afterwards with M. Alvarez and Madame Melba, had eight performances; while, owing to the absence of Madame Calvé, that hitherto most popular opera 'Carmen' reached only three and 'Cavalleria Rusticana' only two representations. 'Faust' came second on the list with six performances, followed by Wagner's operas, 'Die Meistersinger,' 'Tannhäuser' (in French), and 'Lohengrin,' each being presented five times; and 'Tristan und Isolde,' which, with the De Reszkes for the first time in the principal parts, was heard four times. 'Aida' and 'Hänsel und Gretel' were performed three times; 'Die Walküre,' 'Pagliacci,' 'Fra Diavolo,' 'Martha,' 'Lucia,' 'Mefistofele,' 'Manon,' 'Les Huguenots,' 'Favorita,' 'Rigoletto,' and 'Don Giovanni' were given twice; and 'Phlémon' and 'La Traviata' once each.

A few of the more opulent subscribers to and supporters of the opera have formed themselves into a private limited liability company under the title of the Royal Opera Syndicate. When the sub-lease has been signed they will be joined by Mr. George Faber, the ground lessee, and thus the continuance of the opera—so far, at any rate, as next season is concerned—is assured. Mr. Maurice Grau, director of the Metropolitan Opera-house, New York, will be managing director here, and indeed the artists and repertory of the two enterprises will be almost identical. Mr. Forsyth, of course, will continue his duties as acting manager, Signor Mancinelli will be chief conductor, and among the artists who have either signed contracts or have promised their support are the brothers De Reszke (who hope to appear in 'Siegfried' and 'Die Walküre,' both in the United States next winter and here in the summer), Madame Melba, M. Alvarez, Madame Eames, M. Plançon, and many others. This syndicate will likewise have rights over the Harris copyright repertory, and thus, apart from any possible novelties, the opera next season will be upon practically the same lines as during Sir Augustus's lifetime. Lady de Grey has taken a prominent part in the arrangements which have proved so eminently successful, and Earl de Grey and Mr. H. V. Higgins, both members of the syndicate, will represent the subscribers. The season will open on May 10th, 1897.

THE BAYREUTH FESTIVAL.

TWENTY years have elapsed since Wagner's colossal tetralogy 'Der Ring des Nibelungen' served to inaugurate the theatre which had been erected under the master's superintendence at Bayreuth. Since the date of the original production the work has made more and more way with musicians and art-lovers of every description, in spite of pessimistic predictions to the contrary, alike from admirers and calumniators.

'The Ring' is now frequently performed, either in its entirety or in sections, in nearly all opera-houses throughout the civilized world. It is, therefore, surprising that the demand for tickets, at prices which will not bear comparison with those charged at ordinary theatres, has been so great at Bayreuth this year. Evidently the glamour of the Wagner Theatre as yet knows no abatement. Nor is it likely that it will, for only in the Franconian town can the later music dramas be witnessed under the conditions prescribed by the poet-composer. The first of the five cycles of 'Der Ring des Nibelungen' took place while the London musical season was yet in progress, and therefore could not receive much attention from cockneys. The second commenced last Sunday, and English musicians were strongly represented. Of the cast of 1876, Herr Vogl alone remained. The part of Loge is identified with the Munich tenor, and his voice is in surprisingly good preservation. The reproach frequently hurled against Teutonic artists, that although they declaim and act well, they cannot really sing, is sometimes well deserved, but it could scarcely be applied with justice to the present cast. The three Rhine daughters—Fräulein von Artner from Hamburg, Fräulein Rösing from Chemnitz, and Fräulein Fremstad from Cologne—have pleasant, well-trained voices, and sang perfectly in tune. The only fault that could be found with Herr Perron, from Dresden, as Wotan was that he seemed too youthful for the part. The two giants, Fasolt and Fafner, had suitable representatives in Herr Wachter, from Dresden, and Herr Ehnblad, from Breslau. Herr Friedrichs, from Bremen, was an admirable Alberich—perhaps the best exponent of the part of the gnome king we have ever witnessed. There is no need to speak of Frau Bremaas Fricka, nor of Frau Schumann-Heink, from Hamburg, as Erda, for both artists are well known in London. But after all the most striking feature of the present revival is the magnificence of the stage arrangements, far surpassing those of 1876. The opening scene in the bed of the Rhine is a marvel of mechanism, the movements of the maidens through the waters being perfectly natural and graceful. The final scene is very impressive, the rainbow being formed not of pasteboard or canvas, as in some theatres, but of reflected prismatic hues absolutely true to nature, the whole being a triumph of stage pictorial art such as has rarely, if ever, been previously witnessed. Of the remaining sections of the work, and of the abounding merits of the orchestra, we shall speak next week.

Musical Gossip.

THE management of the Crystal Palace have resolved to commence the season of Saturday concerts somewhat earlier than usual, that is to say, on October 3rd. Thus twelve concerts will be given before Christmas, and the whole season will end by Easter. Among recent engagements are those for the third concert of Señor Sarasate, who has not played at Sydenham for thirteen years, and for the fourth of Mr. Eugene D'Albert.

THE new electric organ built by Mr. Hope-Jones for Worcester Cathedral was opened on Tuesday by Dr. Peace, organist of Glasgow Cathedral. This organ will be used at the approaching musical festival.

THE Promenade Concert season at Queen's Hall has definitely been arranged. It will open on August 29th, and will last six weeks, Mr. H. J. Wood again being conductor.

At the meeting on Tuesday of the committee appointed to organize a memorial to Sir Augustus Harris a compromise was effected. The claims of both music and drama were recognized, and it was decided that the money should be divided between the Royal Society of Musicians and the Actors' Benevolent Fund,

after 10 per cent. of the amount had been deducted for a monument to be placed either over the popular manager's grave in the cemetery, or in the opera-house. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg have become patrons of the fund, which already amounts to over 400 guineas.

'THE TELEPHONE GIRL,' which, after several performances in the provinces, was presented at the Theatre Metropole, Camberwell, on Monday, is a free adaptation of Serpette's 'La Demoiselle du Téléphone.' It is of the now popular species of musical farce, and, in accordance with custom in such cases, a good deal of the original music has been replaced by pieces from the pen of Mr. Glover, the well-known theatrical conductor.

THE honorary degree of Mus.Doc. has been conferred by the Archbishop of Canterbury upon Mr. W. G. McNaught. The memorial was signed by Sir John Stainer, Sir George Grove, and other eminent musicians. Dr. McNaught, who was born in 1849, and was a student at the Royal Academy of Music, is now assistant inspector of music under the Education Department. He has taken a prominent part in the tonic sol-fa movement, and he is editor of Messrs. Novello's *School Music Review*.

THE degree of Mus.Doc.Cantuar. has also been granted to Mr. Daniel Joseph Wood, who has for twenty years been organist of Exeter Cathedral. Dr. Wood, who is about forty-five years of age, was originally a choirboy at Rochester Cathedral, where Joseph Maa's the tenor and Prof. Bridge were also trained as boys, and his first post as organist at Holy Trinity, Chatham, dates back to 1864. After filling other posts, he was, in 1875, appointed organist of Chichester Cathedral, and in the following year organist at Exeter Cathedral. He is also conductor of the Western Counties' Musical Association, and is Teacher of Harmony at the Exeter University Extension College. He is one of the editors of the 'Hymnal Companion.'

MR. B. C. WAINWRIGHT, recently deceased, one of the former students of the Guildhall School of Music, has bequeathed to that institution the sum of 1,000*l.* to found a scholarship. The Libotton Memorial Prize founded by public subscription has been awarded this year for the first time, the winner being Mr. Hans Dressel. The Thomas Wingham Memorial Scholarship, also awarded for the first time, has been won by Miss Isabel Reynolds.

MR. SIMS REEVES, with his wife, sailed last Saturday by the Tantallon Castle for South Africa. According to his certificate of baptism (which differs from the various dates given in the musical dictionaries), Mr. Sims Reeves was born on September 26th, 1818. He will thus begin his seventy-ninth year as a vocalist in a far-off colony, an experience not vouchsafed to many eminent tenors.

It is stated from Bayreuth that some further performances of 'Der Ring des Nibelungen' will be given during the early autumn of 1897. 'Parsifal,' which this season does not form part of the repertory, will also then be revived.

It was reported that the eminent tenor Signor Tamagno had resolved to leave the stage and settle down as a farmer. The intelligence is, however, premature, for the famous vocalist, who last winter sang at Monte Carlo, is now fulfilling an engagement in South America.

HUMPERDINCK's new opera 'Die Königs-kinder' will be one of the earliest novelties to be produced during the coming season at Munich.

DRAMA

THE WEEK.

COMEDY.—'Love on Crutches,' a Comedy in Three Acts, based on a Piece by Heinrich Stobitzer. By Augustin Daly.

Of the many German pieces adapted by Mr. Augustin Daly in order to exhibit to advantage the comic gifts of Miss Ada Rehan, none serves its purpose better than this, which, after a longish interval, finds its way on to the English stage. Flimsy it is to fragility, and its dialogue has no special merit. It tells, however, an agreeable and sympathetic if artificial story, and its intrigue is ingenious and well managed. Unlike most plays with no pretence to psychology, its story begins after marriage. Though but five months married, the hero and heroine are weary of each other. They have, as it were, wed on compulsion, and neither has been at the trouble to inquire into the character of the other. While both accordingly are aglow with poetry, passion, imagination, and what not, they have found their ideals outside their domestic environment. She has written anonymously to the unknown author of a novel by which she is thrilled to the core. He, the author, guarding his incognito, has replied. Warmer and warmer has the correspondence grown. By a curious and amusing complication the hero has become jealous of himself. Ultimately the truth is revealed, but not until a pleasing, trivial play has run its full course. With this story an underplot no less stimulating is joined. The whole is capably acted, and forms one of the most agreeable entertainments Mr. Daly has provided. Miss Ada Rehan plays the heroine in her brightest style, and displays every aspect of her curious but delightful art. On her the burden rests, and it is admirably supported. Mr. Lewis and Mrs. Gilbert are provided with fairly good parts, and Miss Sibyl Carlisle is quite delightful as the *confidante* of the heroine. The whole goes with spirit, and is well received.

From 'The Bells' to 'King Arthur.' By Clement Scott. (Macqueen.)—Mr. Clement Scott has hit upon a novel method of preserving and bringing within reach of the public a portion of the very numerous critical reports upon plays he has contributed during a quarter of a century to the *Daily Telegraph* and other London newspapers. From the bulk of these notices he has selected those which bear upon the Lyceum Theatre since that house sprang into popularity through the appearances or under the management of Sir Henry Irving. As this portion alone of Mr. Scott's criticisms occupies a closely printed volume of over four hundred pages, it is clear that the whole if reprinted would constitute in itself what it is the fashion in England to regard as a library. The arrangement adopted will commend itself to the admirers of Sir Henry Irving, who will be glad to have access to what is, in fact, a record of his artistic career written under the freshest of impressions. It will be less satisfactory to those who seek for a continuation of stage annals, which, voluminous as regards the past, are, in accessible form, very scanty in modern days. Mr. Scott claims to have invented the style of "picturesque reporting in connexion with the drama," which since its first appearance in the *Daily Telegraph* has "found favour with almost every journal, not only in London and the

provinces, but over the wide world." He disbelieves in the advent of the time when theatrical criticism in the daily papers will be postponed to a following day, and he answers many complaints that he has heard concerning the manner in which the discharge of critical functions is accomplished. To a great extent we concur, and we believe that the arraignment of the writer upon stage matters will drop when he abandons the ambitious name of dramatic critic and is content with that of theatrical reporter. An essential preliminary to good dramatic criticism is a good drama, and that, though once within our reach, for reasons on which it is needless or inopportune now to insist, seems slipping through our fingers. Mr. Scott deals sympathetically, appreciatively, and elaborately with thirty-eight impersonations of Sir Henry as well as with the performances of Miss Terry and other members of the Lyceum company. The volume in which his estimates of these are collected is enriched with portraits of the actor in various characters and with pictures of scenes from plays. An appendix supplies the casts of important revivals and other matters of interest. Upon the opinions expressed there is no temptation to dwell. They, with others like them, have caused fierce polemics and received warmly expressed admiration, and they have raised into a position of supremacy of influence as regards theatrical proceedings the journal in which the most important of them have seen the light.

Dramatic Gossip.

In the speech now customary at the end of a season, Mr. Forbes Robertson at the Lyceum could make no direct announcement. After expressing his gratification at having shown the public Mrs. Patrick Campbell in characters such as Juliet, Lady Teazle, Magda, and Militza, and announcing the speedy return of Sir Henry Irving and Miss Terry, he contented himself with expressing the hope that he might secure a London theatre for himself. The most interesting item in the programme provided was the delivery of Buckingham's farewell speech from 'King Henry VIII.' which was given by Mr. Robertson in admirable fashion.

At the last moment Mrs. Patrick Campbell changed her plans. She will not now accompany Mr. Forbes Robertson on tour. The arrangement we announced held good at the moment of going to press.

THE Royalty Theatre closed its doors last night after the performance of 'The Queen's Proctor' and 'Kitty Clive, Actress.' The Criterion has also closed.

It is a curious sign of the times that whereas almost all the theatres at which purely dramatic entertainments are given are closing their doors, those at which the lightest order of farce or musical comedy prevails seem likely to last through the autumn.

A NEW comedy by Mr. J. M. Barrie will be produced by Mr. Willard during his next season in America.

'BOYS TOGETHER,' the new drama of Messrs. Comyns Carr and Haddon Chambers, will, it is expected, be produced at the Adelphi about the 20th inst.

THE production at the Princess's of 'In Sight of St. Paul's,' a play by Mr. Sutton Vane, promised for Monday, has been postponed until this evening.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—W. P.—W. E. G.—M. D.—received. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

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